The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO 6905.—VOL. XLII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday p., 19th instant, at Maryville, Glebe Point, Mrs. Samuel C. Lee, of a daughter.
On the 21st instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. A. G. Doherty, of a son.
On the 20th instant, at her residence, 53, Bridge-street, Mrs. H. E. Cook, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 14th July, at the residence of his son-in-law, Jerry's Mount, Perth Langley, at the advanced age of 80 years, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Edward Langley, of Richmond upwards of 36 years.
On the 19th instant, at Wellington, N. S. Wales, Gregory Charles Lovegrove, son of the late Nicholas Myrmidon, Esq., aged 3 years and 11 months.
On Tuesday, the 24th instant, at Botany-street, Surry Hills, of typhus and measles, Henry William McKenny, Esq., aged 38 years.
On the 24th instant, at his parents' residence, Gipps-street, Paddington, Samuel, the second son of Mr. Samuel Donaldson, aged 4 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The Inter-colonial Royal Mail Company's Steamers will be despatched as under:—
For AUCKLAND DIRECT, PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, Commander, on the 10th AUGUST.
For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, Commander, on the 10th AUGUST.
RETURN TICKETS are ISSUED at REDUCED RATES, entitling the holders to remain a month in NEW ZEALAND.
JEASON and CO., Agents, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—The PHANTOM leaves daily. Fares, 1s; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.

Circular Quay, for Manly	10:15	2:15
Woolloomooloo, Ditto	10:30	2:30
Manly for Sydney	11:30	4:3
Ditto ditto, every Monday morning ...	9:15	

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES!
STEAM TO PARRAMATTA,
ONE SHILLING.
On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steamvessels plying between Sydney and Parramatta, will carry passengers at the following hours and rates:—
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 6 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin ..... 1s. 6d. — return tickets ..... 2s. 6d.
Steerage ..... 1s. 0d. — return tickets ..... 1s. 6d.
Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM EXCURSION.—
ONE SHILLING;
or for the double trip, only 1s. 6d.
Between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the undermentioned hours advertised.
ON SUNDAY:
From Phœnix Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Parramatta at 10:30.
From Parramatta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5:30.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN HARBOUR, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
BERMAGUI, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, 2nd August.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY,—
WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
BUFFER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN (Illawarra).—COLLAROY, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 11.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 10.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 2nd August, at 6 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Bunn-street.

H. N. A. N. Co.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
F. J. COHEN, Manager.
Office foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO THE HAWKESBURY RIVER.—The NEW MOON having arrived, will leave the Market Wharf THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 5 p.m.
W. DALTON, agent.

CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In consequence of an inclemency of the weather the PERSEVERANCE will not be dispatched for the CLARENCE RIVER before THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYER, secretary.
Office, Fleur Company's Wharf.

MARY, T. TYRRELL, for the MANNING RIVER, sailing at TIMONEY, TAREE, and CUNDLETOWN.
For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The clipper AVENGER, — NICKOLS, master, from the Victoria Wharf first fair wind. ANDERSON and CAMPBELL, Bunn-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The clipper schooner OTAGO will be placed on the berth as a regular trader, and will sail the end of next week. MORISON and SLADE.

FOR BRISBANE.—The DON JUAN, DARSEY, master, will positively sail on THURSDAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments early, to enable the vessel to clear.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The regular trader SIR WILLIAM WIZEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will commence loading in a few days, at the Fleur Company's Wharf; and having a large portion of the cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LAUNCESTON, or calling at Twofold Bay if had cargo and passengers.—The well-known fine-sailing regular trader, LADY DENISON, J. MCKINLEY, commander, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader brig WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE, VIA MORETON BAY.—The splendid new A1 copper-fastened schooner YARRA YARRA, 200 tons burthen, JOHN BRADSHAW, master, will be despatched as above.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON.—The clipper brig WAVE, Captain HOSKITH, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch, for wool only, the fine A1 clipper barque NEILLY, 320 tons burthen, THOMAS CHEPPEN commander, has all her dead weight, and a considerable portion of light freight engaged, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR NEW YORK or BOSTON, U.S.A.—The superior clipper ship FLYING DRAGON, under command of HORACE H. WATSON, will sail for the United States in a few days.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 clipper barque LION, WILLIAM BINCLAIR, commander, 318 tons register. Particularly well adapted to carry stock, having delivered six cargoes of horses in New Zealand, without losing one of them.
Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, senior, Lyons-buildings.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper ship ISAAK WALTON, 1s. D. SMALLEY, commander, a new discharging her inward cargo from New York, in splendid condition. Apply to Captain SMALLEY, on the 24; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED FREIGHTS for Cook to HONGKONG and SINGAPORE. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE, or to sell on account MECHANIC, of 48 tons, 90 tons burthen, well found, and in order for any voyage. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the clipper schooner BALMORAL, 107 tons register; carries 150 tons. Apply to Captain KING, on board, Circular Quay; or to J. A. DIBBS, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

LLOYD'S AGENCY.—Sydney, 9th July, 1860.—The undersigned begs to notify that he has been appointed Agent for Lloyds at this port, and is authorised to make it known that any very reputable certified by him will materially facilitate the settlement of claims on underwriters. W. H. ELDRED.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

NOTICE.—Mrs. MARY ANN DATE and Mrs. ELLEN NOWLAND, with their children, just arrived in Sydney from New Caledonia, having ascertained that their husbands have gone up the country (place unknown), will feel obliged, should this come under their notice, if they will immediately communicate with them to the care of the Benevolent Asylum.

THOMAS DEVONPORT, Esq.—Eaglish LETTERS are lying for you at the offices of Mr. BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WILLIAM PENDER, send your address to your cousin in Campbell-street, who has a letter for you.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Manager and Lessee, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, July 25th, the performance will commence with the popular Scotch drama, in two acts, of
LORD DARNLEY,
To conclude with the successful new drama, in two acts, of
THE TRACK IN THE SNOW.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Patroness:
His Excellency Sir W. DENISON, K.C.B.
Patroness:
Lady DENISON.
The Third CONCERT of the season for members on roll A, will take place at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 26th instant, when will be performed Haydn's Oratorio,
THE CREATION.
The principal parts will be sustained by Madame Flora Harris, Mrs. Bridoux, Miss Brady, Mr. F. Ellard, and amateur members of the society.
Organist ... Mr. C. Packer.
Conductor ... Mr. W. J. Cordner.
Doors open at half-past seven o'clock; the oratorio to commence punctually at eight.
A limited number of visitors tickets, price 5s. each, may be obtained from Messrs. Johnson, King, Buist, Moss, Clarke, Mader, Sloper, and Hurford.
N.B. Members' subscriptions for the present year are being received by the treasurer, Mr. L. W. HURFORD, 191, Castlereagh-street.
By order
J. T. READ, Hon. Joint Secretary.
Refreshments to be had on board.

NEW SOUTH WALES QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY will be held at Mr. W. CLARKE'S, William-street, THIS EVENING, and NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st instant. G. DENBYSHIRE, secretary.

CITY CONCERT HALL, London Tavern, George-st. JOHN HOWSON, the celebrated English tenor.

CITY CONCERT HALL, the only select room in the colony. Vocal and instrumental music NIGHTLY.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at their office, Fleur Company's Wharf, on MONDAY, the 30th July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, to elect a director in the room of William Kinchner, Esq., resigned, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the deed of settlement. Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing to the Board, ten days prior to the day of election. By order of the Board,
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

N.B.—J. D. MACLEAN, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice of his being a candidate for the office of director.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Special General MEETING of the members of the Victoria Club will be held on MONDAY, the 6th August, at 9 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of important business. By order of the committee,
W. H. CALVERT, secretary.

IN THE ESTATE OF GEORGE TULLY, of Newcastle, Merchant.—The MEETING advertised to be held at my office, THIS DAY, has, in consequence of the testimonial state of the weather, been ADJOURNED until THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., when creditors are particularly requested to attend.
JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, Moore-buildings, Pitt-street.

BANDOLINE.—THE ORIENTAL BANDOLINE OIL will be held THIS EVENING, at quarter-past 7, at Mr. Mack's, Pitt-street.

WANTED JOURNEYMAN BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—A general MEETING of members will be held at the Kangaroo Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. precisely. By order,
J. BYRNES, Secretary.

BALMAIN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Mr. ALFRED CANE will deliver a LECTURE in the School of Arts, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th instant. Subject: "Chemical Wonders." To be illustrated by experiments. Band of Hope and members of the society admitted free; non-members, 6d.; children, 3d. Doors open at half-past 7; lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.
R. RONALD, secretary.

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Meeting, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Business: Readings from various authors.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT of THOMPSON, HYNDS, and CO.—Persons indebted to this Estate are respectfully requested to make PAYMENTS to Mr. HENRY E. PAUL, the accountant, at the Office, 345, George-street; or to Mr. SYDNEY DAVIS, the collector.
THOMAS WALKER,
CLARK IRVING,
ROBERT COOK,
ARTHUR FORD,
THOS. BUCHANAN.
Trustees of the Estate.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLASS and COUPER.—A first dividend, of three shillings in the pound, in the above estate will be paid, at the office of Messrs. ALFRED HAYDON and CO., wholesale grocers, 17, Barrack-street, on the 31st of August next ensuing. All acceptances, promissory notes, or other securities must be produced.
JOHN V. BARNARD,
T. J. THOMSON,
Trustees in the estate of Douglass and Cooper.
Sydney, July 20.

IN THE ESTATE OF HUGH HOUSTON TAYLOR, late of Nowra, Shoalhaven, Miller.—All persons having any CLAIM on the estate of the above-named insolvent are requested to send in particulars of the same, and all parties indebted to the estate to pay the amounts due by them to the undersigned, at Elsie.
M. J. TAYLOR, Executrix.
ALFRED COOK, Executor.

ESTATE OF J. V. BARNARD AND CO.—The creditors of the above firm, who have not already sent in their claims will forward them to the office of the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 28th instant, as, in the event of such claims, it is impossible to fix the amount of dividend they propose to pay on the 1st proximo.
S. A. JOSEPH, 349, George-street.
24th July.

EXHIBITION of WORKING MODELS of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES.—Mr. MONTAGUE BEALE, from the firm of Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, Ipswich, England, has now open for exhibition to the public a set of working models as above. Mr. Beale will attend from 10 to 4 o'clock, Saturdays excepted, at the stores of Mr. Edward Hingston, of 115, York-street, one door from King-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—Formation Level of Pitt-street.—A Plan and Section of the above street is now lying at the Council Chambers for information and inspection, and will so remain for fourteen days, in order that the residents of that street may send in any objections previous to the final adoption of the permanent level by the Municipal Council.
By order of the Council,
GEORGE PHILIPPS, Council Clerk.
Municipality Office, Redfern, 17th July.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the transfer books of this bank will be CLOSED from this date to the 30th instant, for the half-yearly dividend.
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydney, 20th July.

TO STOCKHOLDERS, BUTCHERS, and others.—Notice is hereby given, that any parties found TRESPASSING, with stock or otherwise, on any portion of the Bankstown Park Estate, will be prosecuted as the law directs. JAMES B. BETTINGTON.

I HEREBY give notice that I have CEASED to be a Freeholder in the undermentioned Companies, carrying on business in the city of Sydney, and colony of New South Wales, under the following styles, that is to say
The Australian General Assurance Company
The New South Wales Marine Assurance Company
The Australasian Steam Navigation Company
The Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company
The Bank of New South Wales.
WILLIAM RUSSELL WILSON BLIGH.
Sydney, 16th July.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC not to trust my wife, SARAH HOLDING, as I will not be answerable for any DEBTS she may contract, she having left her home, and which still remains open for her to come back again. RALPH HOLDING, Ultimo-street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 27th June, 1860.
TO SHIPBUILDERS AND OTHERS.
Steam Dredge, Queensland.
Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 30th of July next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Steam Dredge for the Harbours of Queensland.
Plans, specifications, and form of Tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained on applying at the Office of the Engineer in Chief for Harbours and Rivers of New South Wales, 35, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Steam Dredge, Queensland."
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every Tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the performance of the contract in event of the Tender being accepted; and undertaking in that case that they will severally execute and deliver at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, in Brisbane, within twenty-eight days from the usual notification of acceptance a Bond to the Majesty in the penal sum of £1000, for securing such performance; otherwise the Tender will not be taken into consideration.
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until five o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th July, for the erection of a gallery in St. Barnabas' Church, Forest-street, Surry Hills, and specifications to be seen at Mr. ONG BARNSHAW'S, Francis-street, Glebe. Tenders to be sent in, sealed, to the Rev. C. SMITH, Glebe Road. The committee do not pledge themselves to accept any tender.

TENDERS will be received for the Plastering of two houses in Phillip-street. Apply to J. DALY, opposite the Presbyterian School.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection of a second-class HOUSE in Crown-street, Surry Hills. Drawings and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS HOWE, architect, 403, George-street, Clarke, Mader, Sloper, and Hurford.
N.B. Members' subscriptions for the present year are being received by the treasurer, Mr. L. W. HURFORD, 191, Castlereagh-street.
By order
J. T. READ, Hon. Joint Secretary.

TO MASONS and others.—TENDERS will be received until the 31st July by the undersigned, to erect an extensive Rubble Wall. Plans and specification may be seen at COWAN and ISRAELS', Albion Soap Works, Johnston's Bay; Glebe, where full particulars can be obtained.

MADAME DUBOST and Miss POTTS' Educational Establishment, Dynevor-terrace, College-street, will RE-OPEN on the 31st instant. Application to be made at No. 4, Dynevor-terrace.

CITY CONCERT HALL, London Tavern, George-st. JOHN HOWSON, the celebrated English tenor.

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By order of the Council,
GEORGE PHILIPPS, Council Clerk.
Municipality Office, Redfern, 17th July.

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The Australasian Steam Navigation Company
The Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company
The Bank of New South Wales.
WILLIAM RUSSELL WILSON BLIGH.
Sydney, 16th July.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC not to trust my wife, SARAH HOLDING, as I will not be answerable for any DEBTS she may contract, she having left her home, and which still remains open for her to come back again. RALPH HOLDING, Ultimo-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Published at the office of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
THE SYDNEY MAIL is intended to carry out an idea that has long been realised by other daily newspapers. The Times publishes on alternate days, under the title of the EVENING MAIL, a paper containing the substance of the news and leaders that had appeared in its daily issue, and it has a large country circulation. The New York and Calcutta papers do the same, some of them publishing twice and thrice a week in addition to their weekly and daily issues. The South Australian daily journals have long adopted the plan of a weekly issue, which for the past two or three years has been also followed by the Melbourne newspapers. Repeated applications have been made to us for a Weekly Edition of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and to these various sources—the increased mechanical facilities afforded by the new printing machine enabling us to undertake the duty without interfering in any way with the publication of our daily issue.
THE SYDNEY MAIL can be obtained of all respectable news agents in town and country.
SUBSCRIPTION, 13s. per annum, IN ADVANCE. Single copies, 3d.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING same as SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, for India, China, Australia, and the colonies, published in London by Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and CO., on the 19th of every month, and transmitted to the undersigned by every mail.
The ORIENTAL BUDGET of LITERATURE is a complete and perfect record of the literature of the month, and will be found eminently useful and interesting to residents in India and the colonies.
It contains critical notices of every new work of importance in Paternoster-row, which, from being at such a distant reader, who has no other means of ascertaining the merits of new publications, to a discriminate purchaser of books.
It contains valuable literary information and gossip relating both to men and books, English and Foreign.
It supplies a complete list of the publications of the month—whilst their prices—the names of their publishers—their authors—are all accurately stated, and the fullest information is reference to works in the Press is given.
Colonial subscription per annum 4s. in town, 5s. country—or from the last number received, April to close of 1860, 3s. and 3s. 6d. To save trouble and expense in collecting, no orders will be attended to without a remittance in cash or stamps.
Agent for Sydney, JAMES W. WAUGH, 188, George-st.

FAMILY BIBLES.—The Practical and Devotional Family Bible, with the marginal readings and other original and selected parallel references, printed at length, and the commentaries of Henry and Scott, condensed by the Rev. J. M'Farlane, LL.D., Glasgow, with Dr. Sadler's Biblical Cyclopædia, beautifully bound, calf gilt.
A supply of the above just received; also, various other additions for family use.
JAMES W. WAUGH, 188, George-street.

BOOKS, BOOKS.—New priced catalogue, now ready, 148 pages. Price 1s., or sent by post on receipt of 1s. 10d. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 383, George-street, Sydney.

THE attention of Banking and Insurance Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, is drawn to the valuable medium for advertisements offered by that universally popular journal, the AUSTRALIAN HOME COMPANION. Guaranteed circulation, 9,000.

COO-EE, a new Song, written by an Australian lady, now in press, will shortly appear.

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W

A SECOND POGRAM DEFIANCE.

(From the Saturday Review, May 25.)

ENGLISH public opinion occasionally does considerable injustice to the Americans when it condemns the scandalous scenes of which their Legislatures are the theatre, but omits to inform itself of the provocation by which these outbreaks were produced. It really seems to us that American oratory is more in fault than American character, for, disgraceful as are the outbursts of passion which sometimes diversify a debate in Congress, we have always found them infinitely more reasonable and intelligible than the speech they interrupted. Few things seemed more shocking to us all than the famous assault on Mr. Sumner, the Senator for Massachusetts, which exercised so serious an effect on the contest between Fremont and Buchanan. Mr. Sumner is known on this side of the Atlantic as a refined and educated gentleman; yet the speech which so enraged the Southern representatives was a positive miracle of bad taste, and indeed some of its metaphors ran close upon downright obscenity. The same remark holds good of a scene in Congress which has just been exciting the wonder and disgust of this country. A Mr. Lovejoy, in the excitement of debate, stepped close to the benches of his democratic adversaries, and was driven back with violent gestures and a perfect tempest of execration. Yet the disturbance was perfectly natural. Startling as it is, when the Speaker requests members to resume their seats, to have a gentleman reported as calling out "Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-stealing thief to take his seat, and this side of the House will do it," one is tempted to suspect that the English House of Commons, under similar provocation, would have scarcely behaved itself with greater decency. A full report of Mr. Lovejoy's speech has now come to hand. It far transcends anything O'Connell ever addressed to Conciliation Hall, or Ferrand to a dinner-table of intoxicated farmers. We do not know what are the proper English equivalents of "black-hearted scoundrel" and "nigger-stealing thief"—Mr. Bright can probably supply them—but we are much mistaken if they would not have been flying across the House of Commons long before Mr. Lovejoy had concluded, if he, or any body coming near him in oratorical characteristics, had been haranguing that not too patient assembly.

The debate was on Utah, and the policy to be followed in dealing with the Mormons. The Mormons, by the way, are a great god-send to the American Republicans, since to every argument of the Southern slaveholders contending against the right of Congress to interfere with the organization of society in the territories of the United States, they are able to rejoin with the question whether the same immunity is claimed for polygamy as for slavery. It is probably out of compliment to the subject in hand—and it is the only respect he pays to it—that Mr. Lovejoy's tropes and allusions are generally taken from the softer sex and the domestic affections. The passage which follows contains his argument against inherited slavery:—

> want to know by what right you can come and make me a slave? I want to know by what right you say that my child shall be your slave? I want to know by what right you say that the mother shall not have her child, given to her from God through the martyrdom of maternity? Hear that soft exquisite warble of a mother's love:
>
> Ere last year's sun had left the sky,
> A birdling sought my Indian nest,
> And folded, ah! so lovingly,
> Its tiny wings upon my breast.

Now, where is the wretch who would dare to go up and take that fluttering and panting birdling from the bosom of its mother, and say, "It is mine; I will sell it like a pig?"

In the United States all the products of thought have one characteristic in common—their lengthiness. Lengthiness is a quality distinctively American. Their speeches are long, their State Papers are long, their epigrams are long. An American volume of the slightest pretensions is conceived on such a scale that it never seems to come to an end. The following piece of eloquence, which bears the same stamp as that last quoted, contains the longest metaphor which ever, we suppose, set the teeth of a deliberative assembly on edge;—

> A young man leads a blushing bride to the altar, and takes the marital vow before God and attendant witnesses to love, cherish, and protect her. There she stands—the divinest thing that God has fashioned and placed upon earth—radiant in the beauty of youth, her cheek glowing with the colour of the rose, which expands and fades away into that of the lily; her eyes sparkling like the stars from the depths of blue, and her tresses falling around her neck like the locks of the morning. Is the mole on that fair, round neck, or the wart on that plump, soft hand, THE WOMAN whom the bridegroom swore to love and cherish? Say, Sir, is it? So there is the Constitution—instinct with freedom, radiant with the principles of universal liberty, scising the inspired utterances of our *Magna Charta*, and reducing them to practical and organic realisation. Now, Sir, I insist that if the clauses that are deemed to refer to the subject of slavery mean all that the wildest enthusiast claims them to mean, they bear no other relation or proportion to the Constitution which I swear to support than the excrescence on the hand or neck does to the woman whom the bridegroom vowed to love and cherish. He loves her not for these things, but in spite of them. So I love the Constitution; not in consequence of these things which are alleged to be in it, but in spite of them. But you will say, the woman had a right to sport an excrescence on her hand, if she chose. I concede it; and as a federal law-maker, I concede that the States have a right to sport this fungus of slavery, because it is beyond my reach. But time rolls away. This youthful pair have years of middle age upon them. Olive plants have sprung up around the parent stem. The woman has gone mad. She gloats over the excrescence which has spread and covers her entire hand. She exclaims, "Husband, this is a dear, sweet darling, a real love of a wart, and I want to ingraft it on the hands of all our daughters. I had it when I was married; you vowed to protect me, and I claim the right to transfer it to all the children. If you do not, I will go to Indiana and get a divorce. I will dissolve the union between us." The husband, calm and firm, replies, "My dear, I have indulged you in this whim about your hand, because I took you for better or for worse, and I thought it one of your individual rights which I was not at liberty to disturb. But, if you propose to transfer this deformity to the daughters, I say distinctly and decidedly it cannot be done. This is my prerogative, and I must exercise it." So I say to slavery propagandists who desire to transplant slavery to the Territories, and thus fasten it upon the daughters of the Republic, "My dears, it cannot be done."

Another passage quite relieves Mr. Dickens from the charge of having caricatured American rhetoric in his representation of Mr. Pogram's eulogy on Mr. Chollop:—

> Now, what about John Brown? This affair of John Brown brings us to the reality of things. This raid confronts us with slavery, and makes us ask, is slaveholding right? and if so, what rights has it? When the curtain rose and startled the nation with this tragedy, John Browne lay there like a wounded lion with his head upon his paws, a sabre cut on his brow, bayonet gashes in his side, the blood oozing out, and life itself apparently ebbing fast; around were certain little specimens of the canine species, snuffing and smelling, and finally one of them yelped out: "Mr. Lion, was the old war-horse that pastured on the Western Reserve with you on this expedition?" The lion slowly raised his head, cast a disdainful side glance upon the inquirer, growled out a contemptuous negative, and reposed his head as before. In regard to John Brown, you want me to curse him. I will not curse John Brown. You want me to pour out execrations upon the head of old Ossawattomie. Though all the slaveholding Balaks in the country fill their houses with silver and proffer it, I will not curse John Brown.

A little further on, Mr. Lovejoy astonished his opponents by breaking out with the exclamation, "I tell you, I love you all." The sequel was a metaphor still grander than those before it:—

> Mr. Lovejoy: I tell you I love you all.
> Mr. M'Queen: I utterly repudiate your love.
> Mr. Lovejoy: Sinners did that of Christ; but he loved them still.
> Mr. M'Queen: I do not think He loves you much.
> Mr. Lovejoy: I am afraid that I am not much like Him. He went, however, and preached to the spirits in prison: and I think I never approximated so nearly to Him as in this regard, while making proclamation of the holy evangel of God to sinners in this House. I tell you of the Slave States that you must emancipate your slaves. It belongs to you, and not to us. You must transform them from slaves into serfs, and give them homes, and protect and guard the sanctity of the family. We shall not push you. If you say that you want a quarter of a century you can have it; if you want half a century you can have it But I insist that this system must ultimately be extinguished. There is no question about it. You who advocate the perpetuity of slavery are like a set of madcaps, who should place themselves on the top of an iceberg which had disengaged itself from the frozen regions of the North, and begun to float downward and downward through the warm climates. The sun shines and melts it; the soft winds blow on and melt it; the rains descend and melt it; the water ripples round it and melts it; and then these wild visionaries, who fancied they could sail an iceberg through the Tropics, start up and blaspheme sunshine, and rain, and zephyr; and, mouthing the heavens, tell Jehovah that, unless He stops the shining of the sun, and the blowing of the winds, and the falling of the rain, they will crumble His universe "from turret to foundation-stone." Do you not think God would feel bad? and would not the archangels tremble at the chivalry?

Our last extract shall be one which reads as if textually copied from "Martin Chuzzlewit:—

> Every slave has a right to run away, in spite of your Slave-laws. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you all, that if I were a slave, and had I the power, and were it necessary to achieve my freedom, I would not hesitate to fill up and bridge over the chasm that yawns between the hell of Slavery and the heaven of Freedom with the carcasses of the slain. Give me freedom. Hands off. Unthrottle that man. Give him his liberty. He is entitled to it from his God. With these views, I do not think, of course, it is any harm to help away a slave. I told you that a year ago.

The æsthetical characteristics of this amazing speech would be attributed by most people to the individual peculiarities of the speaker, but we are bound to say that they are found, though their degree is less, in almost every effort of oratory reported of late by the American newspapers. It seems to us that the level of deliberative eloquence has wonderfully declined in the United States since the deaths of Webster, Calhoun, and Clay followed each other in rapid succession. Americans, we need not say, are especially proud of their oratory, and certainly, if an American and an Englishman were picked by hazard out of a crowd and forced to make a speech about nothing in particular on the spur of the moment, the chances are a great many to one that the American would acquit himself fairly and the Englishman break down in his first sentence. Englishmen are, in fact, not taught to speak at all. The best schools of oratory in the country are the Unions of Oxford and Cambridge, and even they are frequented by a small minority of undergraduates, and never pretend for a moment to compete with other fields of distinction in our Universities. An American boy, however, learns to speak almost as soon as he learns to read. He plays at oratory and works at oratory through his whole period of education, and we have heard that no prize at the American colleges is half so much envied as the conventional pre-eminence accorded to proficiency in speaking. It is probably to this training that mature American orators owe their peculiarities, for their faults are decidedly those of schoolboys on a very exaggerated scale. The height at which the language keeps steadily above the thought, the weakness and length of the metaphors, the confusion between the ornaments proper to poetry and the ornaments proper to prose, the emphasis and extravagance of praise and blame, are precisely the blemishes which every schoolmaster finds in nine out of ten of the themes sent up by his cleverest scholars. Facility and fluency are dearly purchased by American speakers at the expense of a perpetual liability to lapse from good taste, sound sense, and sobriety of expression; and if the sensibility which rebels against being bored is not quite extinct across the Atlantic, we should imagine that the best part of the American public would not be sorry to exchange its wealth in ready speaking for the comparative penury of eloquence which distinguishes this country.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

(From the Times.)

A VERY little speck upon the surface first betrays the lurking aneurism. It is but a small matter that battle which has just taken place in the plains of Algeria. Some eighty Frenchmen have been put *hors de combat*—sergeants and privates in the Zouaves have had an opportunity of earning distinction; there has been a momentary revival of those deeds of personal prowess wherein one Frenchman kills his three Arabs, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique on their fiery little Arab horses have charged through and through the scattered douars that fringed the bed of an African river. Fanaticism, though fierce and obstinate, was of course no match for French discipline, and valour, and martial skill; and, although those frantic believers did resist to the death, and had at last to be destroyed by cannon, "General Desmarest drawing back his men to his reserve," yet it must not be supposed that those 1800 Arabs had the least chance of success against the forces which General Desvaux could have brought down against them. What importance this transaction does possess is not in the battle, but in the fact itself of an insurrection having taken place, and in the circumstances of the hopeless attempt. It is like an insurrection at Tours. Those great alluvial plains, basins of dried-up lakes, shut in by mountains which once formed their shores, and cumbered with the ruins of an expired civilisation, are, so to speak, within the French camp. Batna and Setif, which they separate, are first-class military stations. Batna lies upon the margin of the plains of Lambessa, where is the French political prison, and where there is always a large encampment. Setif is one of the pet nurseries of French colonisation, where great Swiss companies have founded establishments so vast that they take a long time to dwindle. Diligences traverse those plains of Beslama and Sellam, French military posts surround them; they are not in the desert, they are in the richest corn-bearing districts of Constantine; the electric wires run about them in all directions. If there be a spot in all Africa which is tight clenched within the grasp of the armed hand of France it is this special spot, where for five days a wandering impostor held his own against the ablest general whom France has in Algeria.

The explanation of this affair is not difficult. The Arabs are credulous of prophecies. Thirty years ago, when the French first landed in their country, the Arabs believed that resistance would be vain, for that it was fated that the Christians were to have a period of dominion. They have for some time believed that this period is expiring or has expired. Every Arab lies down every night expecting that he shall be called to arms by the Messiah who is to lead him to the extirpation of the Christians. He is not more certain that Mahomet is the prophet of God than he is that the Moule San shall come in a moment, which no one can foretell, and shall change all things. This "Lord of the Hour" has been described in prophecies which every Arab has by heart. His name has been fixed, and his personal peculiarities have been depicted. Abd-el-Kader believed in him as implicitly as the meanest Arab. When Bou Maza arose and proclaimed himself the Arab Messiah, Abd-el-Kader sent secret messengers to compare the features of the pretender with the description given in the prophecies. If he had been satisfied with their report, he was prepared to resign to him his command. This "Man of Destiny," however, is to be preceded by the Moule-Draa, or Lord of Force. Abd-el-Kader at one time believed himself to have this mission. It is now claimed by the fanatic who has excited this short-lived rebellion. This is what the *Moniteur* means when it calls the adventurer an "impostor." The French are so thoroughly conversant with these Arab prophecies—as well they may be, for a fanatical falsehood is an awkward practical truth—that they speak of them as our old Indians do of Hindo figments, almost as if they believed them. This also explains why General Desvaux thought it so necessary to hurry all his available force down upon this incipient rebellion, why it was that the rebel army was gathering so fast, and why General Desmarest feared to give time to form his order of battle, lest his native troops should hesitate. Every Frenchman knew that with the encouragement of the slightest check to the French force half a million of Arabs would be in open insurrection, and Algeria would have to be reconquered.

The reconquest would be easy enough. We are not pretending that the power of France is unstable in Africa. So long as he chooses to keep an army of 100,000 men there, and to expend an annual three millions sterling in keeping her conquest, she is not likely to be dispossessed of it. But now that Spain has a hankering for the *same* sort of luxury, and now that the Emperor is about, as would appear from the Paris correspondence which we publish to-day, to extend the French dominion in Africa, it is not without utility to point out what manner of thing this French power in Africa is. The establishment of a series of military posts between the French possessions in Senegal and those in North Africa has long been discussed by the French press. It is part of a large scheme which proposes to unite all the southern shores of the Mediterranean under the French dominion, or, as it is now phrased, under French "protection;" and it has the immediate object of intercepting the trade of the South, which now avoids the Custom-houses of Algeria, and seeks its more free channel through Morocco, Tunis, or Tripoli. What the fate of this expedition to Timbuctoo is likely to be we do not care to speculate. We certainly do not grudge the French any glory they may acquire among the drifty sands and the wandering tribes to be found in the wilderness through which it is said they are now about to march two armies. Wonderful schemes of vast grandeur are advocated in volumes and pamphlets that are eagerly read in Paris, but we had no previous intimation that the Emperor of the French had ever given encouragements to such visionary projects; and perhaps his present design is no more than to attempt to obtain for Algeria the commerce of the South of Africa, and to find employment for a portion of his army. It is well, however, to point out to our Spanish friends what pleasure and profit attend possessions in North Africa. For thirty years Algeria has never been anything to France except an expensive school of arms. There it is that she manufactures her formidable soldiery. Into that furnace she casts her thousands of young conscripts, and she draws out from it her hundreds of seasoned soldiers. The process costs three millions sterling a-year, in addition to the lives. A great populous nation, with a hereditary craze about military glory, will endure this, and a rich nation can afford this; but surely the example ought not to be alluring to a country like Spain. Spain, if she has eyes to see and wits to understand, must have remarked that it takes a larger force of Frenchmen to keep down 3,000,000 of Arabs than it takes of Englishmen to control 150,000,000 of Hindoos. Spain may also see from what has just happened in the plain of Beslama that, if anything were to occur in Europe which should compel the withdrawal of the French army from Algeria, all the results of thirty years' expenditure of blood and treasure would vanish in a moment. Surely this is not a game worth playing from choice!

THE ENGLISH GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 27.

CAPTAIN ANNESLEY wished to bring a matter under the notice of the Foreign Secretary, for which he was sure he would receive the indulgence of the House. He meant the disgraceful condition of the graves of those British soldiers who had fallen at Sebastopol. (Hear, hear.) On this subject a letter from an Englishman had appeared in the *Times* of that day, which he would take the liberty to read to the House. The writer said:—"Being on a short visit to this place, and feeling very desirous to see the last resting place of our fallen countrymen, I called on Lieutenant-Colonel Gowen (American contractor with the Russian Government for raising the sunken ships in the harbour) for some information—he being the only person who knew their relative positions—who very kindly offered to accompany me. Our first visit was to Cathcart's-hill, where we found the beautiful large black marble cover on the tomb of Sir Robert Lydstone Newman, Captain of Grenadier Guards, had been removed by some sacrilegious hands, doubtless seeking for jewellery or other articles of value. We endeavoured to replace the cover in its proper position, but were unable to move it. Colonel Gowen purposed having it replaced in a few days. We also found the hinges on the gates partly hacked off, evidently for the paltry value of the copper. I also learn from Colonel Gowen that there had been previously a number of shot and shell placed over and around several of the graves by relatives and friends who had visited the spot; these, together with the large shot surmounting the corners of the wall enclosing the cemetery, and on each side of the gate, are now all gone. We next visited the Artillery graveyard, and discovered that they had also disturbed the tablet from the tomb of Captain W. K. Allix, aide-de-camp to General Sir De Lacy Evans. The walls around this cemetery were sadly broken down. We then proceeded to the graveyard of the Naval Brigade, where a ghastly sight presented itself; we found the slabs that covered the grave of Commander Lacon Usser Hammett, of her Majesty's ship Albois, had been turned over and the remains of that lamented officer entirely exhumed, the bones as well as some remaining portions of the uniform being scattered around the grave, which evidently had been opened only a few days before. It was truly a heart-sickening spectacle to behold the last mortal remains of this brave officer lie bleaching in the sun. Colonel Gowen assured me that on the following Sunday he would have the remainder carefully restored to their former peaceful state. We then visited several other graveyards, and found them more or less in a very dilapidated state—the wall broken down in many places, and in some instances so much so that even the cattle have been found grazing within the enclosures. Notwithstanding, however, the mutilated and neglected state of many of the graves of those brave men who fell in the Crimea, still the sincerest thanks of every true Englishman are due to Colonel Gowen, for the truly Christian and sympathising interest he has so disinterestedly taken in having, entirely at his own expense and trouble, already repaired and restored many of the English graves and cemeteries, as well as several of the French and Sardinian, and preserved them from violation and decay. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will take such speedy and necessary measures for putting our graveyards in a proper state of repair so as to preserve from oblivion the last resting places of so many brave men who fell during the Crimean campaign." He wished to elicit the opinion of the Government on this subject, and to inquire whether there were any objections to make a diplomatic representation to the Russian Government. If there were, perhaps the Government would think it right to issue instructions to the nearest consular agent, who was, he believed, our consul at Odessa, to make periodical visits to the cemetries at Sebastopol, in order to protect the remains of our gallant countrymen from desecration. (Cheers.)

Lord J. Russell: I am sorry to say, with regard to the cemeteries of Sebastopol, that I am afraid the statement of the hon. gentleman is in conformity with the truth, since it agrees in every respect with the statements we have received. We have given such directions as we think may prevent any further continuance of such shocking outrages upon the feelings of this country and the relatives of the great and gallant men who are buried there; and I have desired her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg to remonstrate in very strong terms with the Russian Government on the subject. (Cheers.)

PRIZE STEAMERS CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES

(From the New Orleans Delta.)

THE steam propeller Marques de Habana, lately captured by Captain Turner, of the United States sloop Saratoga, as a prize, off Vera Cruz, has arrived at New Orleans. Shortly after she came to anchor, we boarded her (says the *Delta*) and were politely and kindly received by Lieutenant Taylor, who has the Marques in charge, with a prize crew of twenty men, detailed from the Savannah and Saratoga. The Marques left Vera Cruz on the day after her capture, for this port; but one of her engines failing to work, Lieutenant Taylor was compelled to rely upon the remaining engine and her sails. She, however, proved to be a pretty good sailer. The Marques is not a very prepossessing looking craft, especially on board, her decks still being cumbered with the debris, filth and confusion created by her owner, by her crowded condition, and the confusion incident to her capture. Her capacity we should judge to be about eight hundred tonnage. She is well masted and sparred red, and has high bulwarks like ships of war. She has a quarter-deck quite high up from the main deck. Her build and style are English, and we learn that she was built in Canada, whence she was sent to Havana, and there bought by Miramon's agent. She is obviously an old and not very valuable vessel, and only fit for an enterprise in which there was great hazard. She has no equipment, and was entirely unprepared for a conflict. Her only arms were three old English-made cannons, unmounted—one 18 and two 9 pounders. The gun-carriages to mount these cannons lay near them on the main deck, in a confused pile with other rubbish. There were, we learn, no small arms on board the Marques when she was captured. There was but one single mark of the broadside of the Saratoga noticeable on the Marques: a thirty-two pound ball had entered her bulwarks about midships, on the starboard, and passed through the larboard side, making a round clear hole, as if it had been cut with a circular saw. In its passage, this ball carried off both legs of an unfortunate American who, in an evil hour, doubtless under the pressure of some desperate stress of fortune, had enlisted in Marin's enterprise. It is remarkable that he was the only person on the Marques who was killed, and he was the only American in her crew. He bled to death lying on his bunk, which, with his blankets, is still to be seen, saturated with his blood, within a few feet of where he received his death wound. The name of this unfortunate man was not known to any one on board. His trunk will be opened when the United States Marshal obtains possession of the ship, in order to obtain some clue to his identity. The rest of the crew were Spaniards, Mexicans, Germans, and Englishmen. There were twenty of them held as prisoners, in the forecastle of the vessel. They were ironed, a rigour which was deemed necessary by the commander, in view of their equality in number with his prize crew. Their aspect was generally not very dejected or forlorn, though they certainly are a very mongrel and unfavourable looking set. The majority of them seemed to be of the very lowest class of Spanish, Portuguese and Mexican sailors. There were, however, among them two or three melancholy-looking Germans, who did not seem to relish the discomforts of their lot, nor to manifest an appreciation of the society of their swarthy companions from a more Southern clime. In contrast with our bold, vigorous, well fed Jack Tars, this mongrel crew certainly presented a very piratical and degraded aspect. From a conversation with the officer in command of this prize, we learned that Marin's ships were not fired into until they had commenced firing, with musketry and an eighteen pounder, into the Indianola and Wave, steamers in the employ of our squadron, which had approached and hailed the Miramon, to ascertain her character, and demand that she should show her colours. The Indianola was in command of Captain Bryson, of the United States sloop-of-war Preble, and the Wave, of Lieutenant Canard, of the United States frigate Savannah. The Indianola is the steamer owned by General Goicouria, which has been engaged in the trade between this city and Vera Cruz, and has recently been chartered by the Juarez Government. The Wave is a pilot steamer. They were both chartered to tow the Saratoga to Anton Lizardo, to ascertain the character and purpose of Marin's squadron. A strong force of sailors and marines, under the officers named, were detached from the Savannah and Preble to man these steamers, which, on the attempt of Marin's ships to escape the Savannah, were ordered by Captain Turner to intercept and require them to bring to. Howitzers were placed on the Indianola and Wave, and the sailors and marines were armed with the Minie rifle. As the American steamers approached the Miramon, and loudly hailed her, a volley of musketry was fired from her decks into the Indianola, which wounded badly two of the men of the crew of the Preble. The Indianola and Wave both returned the fire, and the Miramon, in endeavouring to escape from them, passed within point blank shot of the Saratoga, which immediately opened her batteries, and swept the Miramon's decks with a port broadside, at the same time delivering her starboard broadside into the Marques de Habana. The Miramon continued the fight for some time, her pivot forward gun being well manned and handled. The officer in command of this gun, seeing the hopelessness of any further resistance, refused to continue the fight, whereupon it is said, he was set upon by the desperate crew with knives and badly wounded. Finally, however, after having some thirty odd of her crew killed and wounded, she ceased all resistance, and was boarded by a detachment from the Indianola, and taken possession of by Captain Bryson.

The other prize (the Miramon), is thus described by the same journal:—"She was Commander Marin's flagship, and consequently fitted up with more of an eye to comfort and elegance than her consort, the Marques de Habana. Her cabin, in particular, is very neatly and tastefully arranged. Among its ornaments are several very pretty drawings of the Commodore's two sons, who were taken on board with him. Outside the Miramon's cabin, however, things look very different. The gun deck, upper works, rigging, and all, give evidence of the hot engagement she was in. The marks of cannon balls, minnie balls, musket balls, and shell explosions are everywhere to be seen. Amongst the most noticeable is the mark of a cannon shot on a large mounted iron piece in the centre of the vessel. It is particularly curious in this, that the iron has the appearance of being melted, rather than indented. The smoke stack, also, curious enough, has a clean cannot shot through it. The wheel and wheel-house, compass, ventilator, &c., are completely smashed up, while the sides of the steamer are riddled in every direction, and the rigging very badly cut up. The Miramon received three broadsides from the Saratoga, besides an innumerable number of rifle shots from the Indianola, during the engagement, and it is surprising that the loss of life, in any case great, was not even greater. Everything bears witness to the bravery and determined resistance of her commander. He yielded, however, very gracefully to adverse fortune. Retiring to his cabin, he divested himself of every portion of his uniform, except a richly tasseled Commodore's scarf, and attired himself in a plain suit of black, which he has worn ever since. Commodore Marin is about fifty years of age, but appears somewhat younger. He is very slight built, not more than five feet five or six inches in height. The Miramon, like the Habana, has not yet broken cargo. Her magazine, indeed, is sealed up precisely as it was when she left Havana, and the key to the same still hangs where it was found in the cabin. Nor has the parchment scroll containing a list of its contents been unrolled. It is certain, however, that the steamer has a large quantity of powder on board, and probably shot, shell, and other munitions of war in abundance. Also were found in the Miramon's cabin, a list of her officers, her flag, papers, log-book, &c., containing a complete record, from the date of her departure from Havanna to the hour of her capture, in each case by the officer of the day; also a large quantity of hat-bands, bearing the name of General Miramon. The Miramon is a handsome modelled steamer, of about 600 tons burthen. She was built at Greenock (Scotland), as indicated by her engines, and is probably five or six years old. Her history, before she came into the possession of the Cuban Government as a mail boat, is not known. Nor, indeed, is anything positively known of her recent transfer to the agent of Miramon's Government. We have only a rumour that her purchase-money was somewhere between 50,000 dollars and 60,000 dollars, and that it was transmitted to Havana through the French consulate at Vera Cruz. The Miramon brought up thirty-five prisoners, and has a prize-crew of seventeen. The officers in charge are Lieutenant R. D. Minor, commander; Lieutenant John Irwin; D. C. Brayton, sailmaker, and James H. Jones, chief-engineer. The two prizes are probably worth considerably more than was at first estimated. If the cargoes turn out to be as rich as we have reason to expect, their total valuation in money cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

A SUNDAY AT REGGIO.

WRITING from Parma, on the 6th of May, the Special Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* records a stage in Victor Emmanuel's progress through Italy, by giving the history of a day's transactions in the fine old town of Reggio. He says:—

It is Sunday morning, and though the dew is not off the ground, the sun literally burns down upon us from the blue cloudless sky. Our train bears us slowly, as Italian trains do, through the rich Lombard plain. On the left, clear and distinct as though within a stone's throw, lie the Carrarara Mountains, still covered with the winter's snow. On the right, as far as the eye can reach, the flat dyke-intersected expanse of fertile fields stretches away into the far distance. Vines and olives, and maize and wheat, grow on every side, mixed up together in a sort of orderly confusion. The very fences which hem in the railroad are festooned with vines; and from time to time, amidst the dark green masses of the olive leaves, one sees the rich yellow of the orange fruit. The words of Mignon's song rise unbidden to our memory, and we feel that now we too know the land after which that loveliest of a poet's creation asked and yearned. Our thoughts, however, soon wander back from the poetic past to the present—not without its own unspoken poetry. The train is filled with holiday folk, all going in their Sunday finery to see the King. The second word you hear from the lips of every passenger is "Vittorio Emmanuele." Everybody has some little story of his own about how the king looked, or what he said, or who he spoke to. There are small jokes made about the "Codini," the "Tedeschi," and the "Scommunica;" not brilliant certainly, for wit is not the strong point of the Italians, but not ill-natured, for every one seems too happy just now to feel much ill-will or bitterness. Everybody, too, has private and infallible but most contradictory information as to the King's movements, and finally everybody talks to and laughs with everybody. Then, if the conversation grows monotonous—as to a stranger I own it sometimes does—we can watch the roadside crossings, and the little stations which are all adorned with flags and garlands, and crowded with flags and garlands, and crowded with country people waiting patiently to see the royal train dash past.

Before we know it, therefore, we are come to Reggio. The city, of course, has walls. Some day or other, if Italy is ever at peace and prosperous, all these walls will be swept away, to the great loss of picturesque effect and the great gain of practical convenience; but for the present, no means of defence, however slight, can be rejected: so the walls still stand. The length of the ramparts is covered with a close-packed crowd, on the look-out for the King. The whole town does not number more than 18,000 souls, but there must be some half that number on the road alone leading from the station. We have not much time to look around us, for the crowd carries us forward under triumphal arches, past long lines of soldiers, between rows of carriages and country carts drawn up in the road to the entrance of the city. We drop a little out of the crowd at the gate to read the placards on the walls, which attract the notice of the passers-by. They are the same mostly as we have seen before. There is the programme of the day's proceedings issued by the municipality; regulations for carriages which follow the procession; the notice about special trains; the address of the Commandant to the National Guard, telling them that the "Ré Magnanimo," the Hero of San Martino, is coming to-day to take possession of his new city, and that no further words are needed to secure their punctual attendance. Then there is the playbill of the theatrical performance, at which the King is to be present; and the invariable ode or sonnet in honour of the day. Passing through the gate, the great street, the newly-baptised "Via Vittorio Emmanuele" lies before us. We can hardly see the fronts of the houses for the mass of hangings which float from every window. There is not, indeed, much variety: tricolour flags everywhere; garlands of flowers worked into the initial letters V. E.; pictures of the King in every shop; standards with the white cross of Savoy suspended across the street, and fluttering in the hot, sultry breeze. This is about all we noticed. But, if variety is wanting, the extent of the decorations is perfectly marvellous. Reggio is the great commercial and liberal city of Modena, and we have no "Codini" here as in the aristocratic Duke-ridden capital; and so everybody has done his utmost to make the old town look gay and bright. Wherever a window or balcony, or cornice can be found, there is placed a combination of the flags and flowers and hangings, till the street is like some monster opera scene, and we look to see a gorgeous pageant come down its winding length and under its vaulted arches. Before we entered we fancied the whole of Reggio was collected on the walls, and now you find another Reggio swarming in the streets. Bands are playing, and the National Guard, hot and somewhat uncomfortable in their new accoutrements, march up and down the street, and the great crowd keeps swaying to and fro, cheering every now and then, not for anything particular, but out of general gladness. The shops are shut, and even the cafes are deserted; for people are too excited to eat and drink yet, and the waiters are all amidst the crowd looking out for the King. It is difficult to get anything to eat, and it is only, in truth, on a positive assurance that Victor Emmanuel cannot by any possibility arrive for another hour, that I can induce the landlady of my inn to suspend combing her hair—an operation which she carries on in the public dining-room—and to procure me breakfast.

The day grows hotter and hotter, but neither the heat nor the waiting affects the good humour of the multitude. At last the bells of all the city churches ring out the news that the royal train is in sight. Then there is another pause, and then the cheering of the crowd, swelling louder and louder every moment, tells us that Victor Emmanuel is entering the city. The bands strike up; all faces are turned towards the gate, and we think of the grand stand at Epsom when the Derby horses have turned round the corner. The crowd, pressing on before the royal carriage, almost carries us away—and then the procession comes in sight. It is the same as I have described so often. The score of dragoons in front—the half-dozen travelling carriages filled with officers in uniform, in the second of which the King is seated. Everybody shouts, not with the full, loup huzza of Englishmen, but with a low, deep cheer, peculiar to Italians. The flags are waved frantically—ladies hang almost out of the windows and scatter flowers on the King, who smiles and touches his hat with the wonted military salute. Then a string of private carriages follow with the municipal dignitaries, and the officers of the regiments stationed at the town, and then the crowd behind comes pressing forwards to the Cathedral.

A national guard is placed at the church door to keep off the crowd, but while he is remonstrating with one intruder, half a dozen slip in behind his back, and he gives up the attempt in despair. In a minute the church is crowded in every corner. The organ peals out the "Te Deum" as the King enters, and as he passes slowly up the nave the walls of the church re-echo with one long "Viva," which is caught up and repeated by the crowd without. Twelve years ago, after the capture of Peschiera in the hour of Charles Albert's triumph, the annexation of Modena to Piedmont was celebrated in this very church; and now, after long years of trial and of struggle, the son of Charles Albert comes as King to the Throne which his father won and lost again. It needed not the inscription on the wall outside to recall the fact to the spectators and the actor's in to-day's ceremony, and I think the sacredness of the building was not profaned by that burst of passionate applause. The Bishop is absent in obedience to the Pope's dictates, but the vicar of the church performed the service. Instead of sitting under the canopy erected for him, Victor Emmanuel kneels throughout at the altar, surrounded by his generals, during the celebration of mass. Then the Host is raised, and the people kneel more generally than they would do at Rome: the "Te Deum" is again chanted amidst the pealing of the grand old organ, and the congregation cheer again as the King leaves the Church and passes across the square, called after the patriot Gioberti, to the royal palace.

Happily for sight-seers, there is a rest for two or three hours, while a State reception is held at the palace, and the crowd disperses, some into the churches of the town, which are gaily filled during the morning; some into the *cafes* and *osterias*, where, in consequence of the German occupation of other days, really good beer is sold, and others into the fair. It happens to be the fair time at Reggio, and so there is a long row of booths hard by the palace covered with an awning, which forms a pleasant strolling place under this burning sun. The booths are filled with goods rather of the useful than the ornamental sort. One may buy anything from a chronometer to a bedstead. There are shops, too, of Tyrolese toys, and depots of American clocks, and a strong muster of Jewish faces. Indeed, over the doors we read the names of Salmons and Levi and Mortara without end. As every booth, too, is decked out with tricolour flags, the effect is pretty enough. Then, when we are tired of this, we can go and see a real military camp. On the great parade-ground the two regiments of Sardinian infantry are encamped for the day. In long straight rows the canvas hencoop-shaped tents are pitched symmetrically. Under each three or four soldiers are coiled, singing, smoking, or sleeping. The artillery is drawn up at the corner with the guns ready for use, and under the sweltering broiling sun the officers are walking to and fro, seeing that all is in perfect order for the King's coming.

Then towards the afternoon the crowd moves again towards the royal palace. The country people have come in by this time in numbers. Many priests, too, chiefly country ones, are about, and seem as anxious to see the King as anybody. The water-sellers must do a good trade, as they move about in the hot crowd, crying "*Chi vuol' aqua?*" The royal carriages drive up to the door, and inside the courtyard you see the livery servants and orderlies hastening to and fro, and at last the King appears, and comes out amidst cheers to visit the fair. Meanwhile the richer portion of the crowd rushes off to the theatre. I grieve for the feelings of the *Record* to have to make the confession, that on this Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the broad daylight, Victor Emmanuel is going to see a ballet at the opera in honour of his accession to the throne of Modena.

All the reserved seats have been taken long ago, but standing room is to be had in the pit, and as we are in time we are carried into the house by the rush of people. One's surprise is great, in a small provincial town like this, which never has been even a petty capital, to find oneself in one of the handsomest of opera houses. Indeed, with the exception of our two great operas, there is no house in London to equal it in size or splendour. Every box in the six tiers—for an Italian theatre has nothing but boxes from top to bottom—was crowded with officers and civilians in evening dress. The house was brilliantly lighted—at least for Italy—while the sunlight, which peeped in from behind the scenes, only added to the brilliancy of the spectacle without throwing too much glare around. As we enter, there is a gorgeous ballet going on, Cleopatra by name; but everybody has his face turned from the stage towards the Royal box, and we can scarce hear the orchestra for the hum of voices. Then the roll of drums is heard outside, and the ballet stops suddenly, just as Cæsar is being tempted by the allurements of Cleopatra's dancing; and the orchestra strikes up the national air as the King enters. The whole house rises and cheers. Every lady has a tricolour flag in her hand, and unfolding it suddenly waves it in the air. Again and again, the cheering is renewed; and again and again, the King comes forward and bows. At last there is a moment's pause, and the operatic company comes forward and sings an ode of welcome. The ode is warlike enough, telling the King that his work is not yet completed—that Venice and Naples call for their champion, and ending

> "La corona in Campidoglio
> Tutta Italia ti dara."

But even this hardly diverts the attention of the audience from gazing at Victor Emmanuel. The ballet then begins again, but is interrupted constantly by cheers for the King; and at last, in the middle of a grand triumphal dance by the corps de ballet, there is a cheer louder than any of its predecessors, and the ballet girls all leave their postures and crowd in front of the stage to join in the cheering, and the King bows again and leaves the box. The ballet is not half over, but the orchestra hurry out, and the curtain drops, while the audience wait to give one cheer for Sicily, and then crowd and press out to catch one more sight of Victor Emmanuel.

It is too late, however: the King has to get to Parma, and his carriages have driven off to the station and all that is to be done is to hurry up to the ramparts to see the royal train move away in the distance, and then off ourselves, as best we may, to Parma. The night is coming on by the time the train starts, owing to the enormous crowd collected at the station, and as we say "good-bye" to Reggio we see the lights of the illumination shining out against the dark blue sky. Hurried as the Sunday has been, yet it seems to me, in that great joy of a people for its recovered freedom, not to have been devoid of a religion of its own.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—Mr. Howitt gives the following interesting anecdote of the Duke of Portland:

THE WEATHER AND THE RAILWAY.

The Great Southern line between Liverpool and Campbelltown is still closed for traffic, the embankments having been injured in several places by the recent heavy and incessant rains. Yesterday being again inclement, it was found impracticable to proceed with the repairs. The weather having now apparently changed, a quantity of ballast will to-day be conveyed to the places where the embankments have given way, and a number of men will be set to work temporarily to restore them. It was at one time feared there would be a further interruption of the traffic. After passing Fairfield, the second down train was obliged to stop at one or two places where the ballast was gone from under the sleepers, and remained for a considerable time about a mile from Liverpool. With the assistance of some of the men engaged on the line, the road was soon so far repaired that the subsequent trains were enabled to run as usual. The train referred to did not go on to Liverpool, and returned to Sydney without affording the locomotive the opportunity of getting its tank filled. The consequence of this was, that on the train reaching Ashfield there was not steam enough to carry it further, and it was detained there nearly an hour, arriving in Sydney seventy minutes behind its time. The drollness of the situation—a train stopped through the want of water occasioned by its disastrous superabundance - failed however to reconcile to their tedious detention the impatient passengers. Amongst these was Lady Denison, returning from a visit at Parramatta.

No further damage has been sustained by the line beyond what we yesterday reported. The worst place is that about two miles on this side of Campbelltown. The line passes over a number of small creeks; and, as upon the Parramatta line, up to April last, the culverts afforded abundant outlet for the water during frequent and heavy rains, such extensive floods as have lately occurred not being calculated upon in laying out the line. The permanent repairs of the damage done by the previous flood upon the Campbelltown line, about being carried out under Mr. Whitton, will include the raising of the level of this portion of the line several feet, so as to be above the reach of any future flood; but it is considered doubtful whether even this will effectually protect the embankment, and whether it will not be necessary, should such floods as have lately occurred become periodical, either entirely to divert the line or to carry it upon piles over those creeks. It is stated that the temporary repairs, which are being carried on under Mr. Thomas direction, will be finished in about three days. The through traffic will, in that case, be resumed on Saturday.

It is satisfactory to state, that none of the temporary bridges have been at all injured by the rains, a circumstance which is rather to be attributed to the copious channels which the water made for itself during the April flood, than to their substantial character, as they were only intended to sustain the traffic for two or three weeks whilst the permanent bridges were being built. Three months have passed and these are still far from completion.

The police force for Kiandra, under Inspector Carns, started from Sydney on Monday, but being unable to proceed further than Liverpool, returned yesterday by the last train.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. RUSH AND MERRETT.—At their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, general Drapery, Slops, Ready-made Clothing, Stores, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their New foot of Market-street, at 11 o'clock, Hams, Bacon, Millet Brooms, Hay, Maize, Flour, Bran, Oats.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 11 o'clock. Surplus Stores.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pianoforte, Harp, Engravings, Oil Paintings, China, Glassware, &c.; at 12 o'clock, London-built Sociable.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Potatoes, Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Confectionery, Jams, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Woollen and Moleskin Goods, Waterproof Clothing; at 11 o'clock, Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Gunpowder, Cartridges, Cloth Wads.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Skins, Beef, Bacon, Honey, Shingles, Cedar.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, Silk, Velvet, Millinery, Hats, Ribbons, &c.

The Stormy Weather.—The bad weather abated about five o'clock last night,—and a bit of blue sky was perceptible over the heights of Paddington. This was a grateful change, for during the whole of yesterday the weather was terrific. The wind blew with great violence, and the sand, notwithstanding the soaking rain, was flying about the Surry Hills, and Redfern, driven before the fierce blast. We are glad to find, however, that there has been much less damage done than might have been expected. Shaky fences have been levelled, and roofs here and there disturbed, but there has been no wholesale destruction of property as during the last great storm. The various Corporations, too, will rejoice that the streets and lanes are not materially injured, but in many instances benefited by the late rains. A large portion of land in the vicinity of Cook's River is covered with water, and the young crops of many market gardens are undergoing a process of destruction. Although we have heard of no serious injury to house property in this locality in consequence of the severity of the weather, the storm raged with such violence yesterday morning as to force several large trees from their perpendicular; they now present a "rakish" appearance, like the masts of some of our modern clippers. At the cutting, on Flagstaff-hill, in Waverley-street, Waverley, the watercourse burst up, and the road way is seriously damaged. A portion of the verandah on Mr. Birrell's new residence, Ellerslie House, was blown away on Monday night, whilst Mr. Fletcher's house, at Little Nelson Bay, was partially blown down. A good deal of fencing about Waverley was also forced down by the violence of the wind on Monday. Coming nearer Sydney, we find in Crown-street, Surry Hills, that a portion of an unfinished brick house was blown down yesterday morning. The gables had been finished, and the house was ready for roofing, but as no joists were up to steady the walls, they fell to the ground. A little further north, a cottage belonging to Mr. Thompson was unroofed, completely, and the verandah blown away. Both these houses were in high and exposed positions. In the same street, at its junction with Stanley-street, the rain forced its way into the cellar of the City Arms public-house, and filled it to the depth of five feet. In Dowling-street the kitchen attached to a small cottage, the property of Mr. Garrick, was demolished; and in Pitt-street North some of the roofing was torn from the houses opposite Mrs. Terry's property. One of the stained side windows of the University was broken by a sheet of zinc, wrenched by the force of the wind off the roof of one of the work-sheds, and hurled against the window. The window damaged was that representing Blackstone; the part shattered was the wig. The glass representing the body was also perforated in one place. These are the only casualties worthy of note during the past five days. Considering the violence of the weather, and its long continuance, there is reason to be glad that so little damage has been occasioned. The streets of the city have had a thorough cleansing, and, no doubt, the atmosphere has been purified by the force of the gale which has now happily subsided.

Generous, very.—On Sunday last a policeman, in the course of his beat in George-street, came to a man lying on his back across the footway, his lower jaw dropped, and his features of a deathlike hue. The constable endeavoured to arouse the man, but to no purpose, when, being of opinion that if not dead he was in dying circumstances, hurried off for a carriage in which to convey him to an asylum of some sort. On his return he found that the man had been aroused from his stupor, and saw that he was labouring under excessive intoxication, for which offence he took him to the station-house. He was there recognised as a shopkeeper named Healey, and in his pockets was found a sum of nearly £4. On Monday he pleaded guilty to the charge of drunkenness, and the Mayor fined him 10s., which, of course, he paid and was discharged. It will scarcely be believed that, upon regaining his money (which but for the policeman he would in all probability have lost), he refused to discharge the good-natured policeman's liability to the cabman; but such is the fact. Whatever any other officer may do, it is not likely that this constable will again be induced to tax himself for the benefit of any one he may find under similar circumstances.

Scone, July 21.—The correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* writes:—During the past week the atmosphere has been raw, cold, and damp, with threatening appearances for rain, which we are glad to say commenced yesterday (Friday) evening, continuing to descend in gentle and soaking showers during the night, and all day to-day, with every appearance of a continuance. It has been much needed to freshen the feed for cattle, and replenish the creeks and waterholes, which have lately become dry, besides doing immense good to the orchards and kitchen gardens, which have now a promising appearance.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

At a general meeting of the shareholders, held at the Banking House, yesterday, the following Report was presented:—

The directors, in now presenting their report for the half-year, to the 30th June last, congratulate the shareholders that, notwithstanding a somewhat depressed period, they are in a position to submit the following result:—

Net profits after deduction of rebate upon bills current, all expenses of management, and ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, &c., inclusive of undivided profits of last half-year, amount to...	£37,533	4 8
Dividend which the Board have resolved to pay, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	£34,000	0 0
Leaving balance undivided, carried to next half-year's account	£3,533	4 8

** Dividend will be payable on and after to-morrow.

The Board appointed Mr. Edwin Brett, formerly manager in Sydney of the London Chartered Bank, as manager of the bank's London office, and by the arrival of the May mail they have had the satisfaction to learn that he has entered upon his duties.

The best acknowledgments of the Board, and of the proprietors generally, are due to Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Farbury for their assiduous and efficient performance of the duties of managing directors in London, which they were called upon so unexpectedly to assume.

During the half-year, branches of the bank have been opened at Cooma and Eden.

As Thomas Skinner, Esq., retires at this time by rotation, as a director, the proprietors will have to exercise their right in electing another in his stead. Richard Jones, Esq., has given notice as required, that he is a candidate for the vacancy.

This meeting will further have to elect two auditors to serve for the year.

Liabilities and Assets on Saturday, 30th June, 1860.

To Capital paid up	£320,000	0 0
Reserve	88,000	0 0
Notes in circulation	179,718	0 0
Bills in circulation	1,080	3 8
Balances due to other banks	150	0 0
Deposits and other liabilities	959,496	12 8
Profit and loss account	84,666	0 10
	£1,653,690	17 2
By Coin	£107,180	12 3
Bullion	483	2 8
Notes and bills, other banks	7,298	4 0
Balances due by other banks	74,181	3 5
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank	1,151,952	1 11
Bank premises, furniture, &c., &c.	22,396	0 6
	£1,353,690	17 2

Profit and Loss Account.

To Rebate on bills discounted not due at this date	£7,133	16 2
Dividend account for payment of a dividend for past half-year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	24,000	0 0
Balance, being undivided profit, carried forward to next half-year	3,533	4 8
	£34,666	0 10
By amount undivided from last half-year	£5,187	3 2
Profit for half-year ending 30th June, 1860	29,498	17 8
	£34,666	0 10

We hereby certify that we have examined the securities, compared the balances, and counted the coin in the Commercial Bank, on the 30th June, 1860, and that we have found the same to be as specified in this balance sheet.

R. Jowes,
J. Edward Ebsworth, } Auditors.

Sydney, July 10th, 1860.

Resolved unanimously—

That the report now read be received and adopted.

"Richard Jones, Esq., be, and he is hereby elected a director of this Bank.

"James E. Ebsworth, Esq. and Sir Henry Watson Parker, Knight, be elected auditors for the year from this date.

"The thanks of this meeting be given to the directors for their watchful attention to the interests of the bank."

Balmain Municipality. — Bridge to Glebe Island.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the municipality of Balmain was held last evening in the Council Chambers, at the instance of Mr. R. Mansfield (the chairman), who had convened it in pursuance of a requisition from a number of the residents in the locality, the purpose of the requisitionists being to petition the Executive Council for the adoption of immediate steps to carry out the intention of the Legislature by at once proceeding with the erection of the bridge from Pyrmont to Glebe Island. In the absence of the chief of the Corporation (attributed to illness), Mr. W. P. Moffatt was called upon to preside. After stating the object of the meeting, the chairman adverted to the importance of the matter they were called upon to support, and urged that it would tend to advance the material and social interests and public advantages as well as the conveniences of the locality. It must inspire them with fresh hopes of progress, in attaining which he was on the present occasion happy to be of assistance to them, and should be ready to receive any suggestions or opinions having that object in view. Freedom of discussion was invited. Mr. Palmer was requested to act as secretary for the evening. Some person in the meeting expressed an opinion that it would be better if the bridge was taken across from Beattie's land to Glebe Island. Mr. Palmer, being called upon to move the first resolution, stated that the Legislature had already determined upon the erection of a bridge to Glebe Island; and this was of great importance to Balmain, although it might have been erected in some other more advantageous part. The question was, whether they should urge upon the Government the importance to Balmain that the project should be speedily carried out. The advantage would be considerable, the communication with Sydney being by this means reduced from a seven or eight miles to a two-mile route. Although the intention of the Legislature was to afford facility to the butchers to convey their meat to Sydney from the abattoirs, which had been established at Glebe Island, in order to remove a nuisance from the city, that a bridge to Glebe Island from Pyrmont would be of advantage to Balmain admitted of little doubt. The cost of living would be reduced, whilst the value of property would be increased, by the readier and more convenient means of road communication which would be afforded by the two bridges—the one to Glebe Island and the Pyrmont Bridge. He recommended the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Public Works with a view to ascertain the intentions of the Government in regard to the bridge, and urge upon them the necessity of proceeding with the undertaking. Although it might not be all that they could desire, it would be exceedingly unwise to refuse what would be in a large degree beneficial to them. He moved—"That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the hon. Secretary for Public Works, to ascertain whether it was the intention of the Government at once to proceed with the erection of the Glebe Island bridge, and to urge upon him the importance of such an undertaking to the interests of Balmain." Captain Rountree, seconded the resolution, and made a few explanatory observations as to the original object of the Legislature, and the benefits likely to arise to Balmain from carrying out the communication with Glebe Island by a bridge. It was asked by a person in the body of the meeting what route the road from the bridge would be made to take. He was, however, ruled out of order, and it was suggested that those chosen to represent the municipality would take care of its interests in that respect. Mr. Jacques explained that the expense of this bridge had been voted from the general revenue, and, although the municipality might find it necessary to make a road in connection with it, they would, no doubt exercise that discretion in this respect which they were expected to use in others, and not exhaust all their means upon that road. However, that was a matter for discussion subsequent to the erection of the bridge; and one with which they must entrust those whom they had chosen their representatives in the municipal council. Mr. M'Beath moved as an amendment upon the resolution, "That this meeting does not see what benefit the inhabitants of Balmain can derive from the erection of a bridge from Pyrmont to Glebe Island." Mr. Halkett seconded this amendment. The chairman explained that the erection of the bridge had been determined upon by the Legislature, and further than their contribution to the general revenue, it would not cost the inhabitants of the Glebe one farthing. He then read a letter from contractors to the chairman of the municipal council, in which it was stated that they (Messrs. A. Mason and Co.) had sent in an intimation to the Secretary for Works, undertaking to complete the bridge within six months (instead of nine), on the ground of the necessity for expedition. Mr. Palmer, in the course of a few explanatory observations, pointed out how, by the increase of traffic occasioned by the additional means of access to Balmain, the communication by the steam ferries would be more extensively adopted, and that those interested in the steamboats should, for this reason, join in urging the immediate construction of the bridge. Mr. Halkett said the persons who supported the construction of the bridge in this place did so for their own interest, as they had property which would be thereby benefited, whilst the bridge would be better elsewhere. The steamboat traffic had never been so small as at present, and when the bridge was erected it would be still further reduced. Mr. Jacques explained that although he held property whose value would be increased by the construction of this bridge, he joined in supporting the motion for its speedy execution, because he believed it would, to some extent, benefit the property of every man in whatever corner of Balmain. After some further discussion, as to whether the people of Pyrmont would not be to a greater degree benefited by the bridge; there were a few observations from Mr. Fendor in support of the motion; an explanation from Mr. Palmer, that the municipality never contemplated making a road away from Balmain; and a suggestion from the Chairman that the amendment should be withdrawn. Mr. Macbeath's amendment was then put, and being negatived, the original resolution was carried with unanimity. It was then agreed "That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the hon. Secretary for Public Works, to ascertain whether it was the intention of the Government at once to proceed with the erection of the Glebe Island Bridge, and to urge upon him this importance to Balmain—the deputation to consist of the Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. Moffatt, and Captain Rountree." A vote of thanks having been awarded the gentleman who presided, the meeting dispersed.

Municipality of Cudgegong.—By a proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, the district described as follows is declared to be a municipality under the name of "The Municipality of Cudgegong":—Counties of Wellington and Phillip; commencing at the south-east corner of the village reserve, immediately below the confluence of Erudgere, or M'Donald's Creek with the Cudgegong River; and bounded thence on the west by the western watershed of that creek, southerly, to the range dividing the waters of the Cudgegong River from those of the Meroo Creek: on the south by that range, easterly to its intersection by the southerly prolongation of the west boundary line of the village reserve on the Cudgegong River, adjoining the east boundary of William Bowman's 965 acres, at Mullamuddy; on the east by that line, the western boundary of that reserve, and its northerly prolongation (crossing the Cudgegong River and Lawson's Creek), to the northern watershed of Eurundurry or Pipe Clay Creek; on the north by the northern watershed of that creek, westerly, to a point opposite the confluence of Erudgere or M'Donald's Creek with the Cudgegong River, and thence across that river to the point of commencement; but excluding therefrom the municipality of Mudgee. And I do hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare and direct that such municipality shall be called by the name of "The Municipality of Cudgegong."

Book Packets Postage.—Book packets may now be sent from this colony to the undermentioned British colonies, through the United Kingdom, at the following rates of postage, which must be paid in advance:—Not exceeding 4 ozs., 7d; above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs., 1s. 2d.; above 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb., 2s. 4d.; above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb., 3s. 6d.; above 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs., 4s. 8d.; viz., Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Bermuda, British West Indies, Ascension, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope (but only to Cape Town, Mossell Bay, and Port Elizabeth), Natal, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Vancouver's Island, Heligoland, and the Ionian Islands.

Serious Accident.—On Monday night, during the height of the storm, a young man named Roberts was blown from his seat on the Redfern 'bus, and received severe injuries on his head, the wheel of the vehicle having passed over it. He was at once removed and medical aid procured.

An Explosion Anecdote.—A correspondent informs us that, previous to the terrible calamity at Wallsend Colliery, in 1835, when 102 persons lost their lives, the men were exceedingly apprehensive of the imminent danger they were in. Many of them, especially the younger portion, used to meet in a neighbour's house, the house of the sister of our correspondent, and talk about the explosive condition of the pit at that very time. Among other things they talked of how much persons were sometimes disfigured, so that they were not able to be recognized by their own friends. A few evenings before the explosion, this was the subject of talk, and one young man remarked, "Mother mended my trousers a few days ago, and put such a curious patch on, that I said to her, 'Mother, I think you have put a mark upon me to know me should the pit fire.'" The pit fired, and true enough, though his mother had not designed this, it was the only mark by which she could recognise her child.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Apprehension by Telegraph.—Yesterday evening, Cobb's coach brought a respectable-looking visitor to Buallarat, and in a short time afterwards the telegraphic wires conveyed a message from the city to the detective department in Baallarat, notifying the circumstance, but intimating that the individual in question was wanted, for the appropriation of several cheques and moneys, the property of a Melbourne gentleman. The detective officers were in waiting on the visitor, and scarcely had he set foot in town than he was apprehended and lodged in the camp, and at the expense of her Majesty will be conveyed to the metropolis which he left in such haste.—*Ballaarat Star*, July 17.

Death of Mr. W. Currey.—Sudden Death of Dr. M'Cartney.—On Friday last, after an illness of lengthened duration, but with intervals of better health, during which he was able to move about, Mr. William Currey, one of our most active and able public men, died. His remains had not yet been interred, when, on Sunday afternoon, a shock was given to the inhabitants of West Maitland by the information that Dr. M'Cartney, another of our most active and useful public men, had died, suddenly—his being previously, to all appearance, in his vigorous health, making the shock the more unexpected and striking. Dr. M'Cartney had for some time past been subject to attacks of congestion in the head, together with pains in the stomach—attacks which, indicating a liability to apoplectic seizure, caused frequent alarm to his family and friends. Under the treatment of Dr. Liddell, however, he had heretofore recovered from these attacks. On Sunday morning he became ill, with determination of blood to the head—the symptoms becoming more serious than on former occasions. Mr. Weaver, his assistant, on his return from church, at about one o'clock, procured the attendance of Dr. Liddell, who, on his arrival within a brief interval, found his patient lying in a stupor, from which, however, he was able to some extent to arouse him. Means were used for his recovery, and with some hope of success; but the sufferer, who was able to recognise his medical attendant, appeared aware that that hope was groundless, for, in reply to an inquiry put to him, he said, pressing his hand to his forehead, "This is death." About half an hour after Dr. Liddell's arrival, a sudden change passed over his countenance, and he died. A magisterial inquiry was held in the afternoon, before Mr. H. Vindin, J.P., at which some of the foregoing particulars were given in evidence, and congestion of the brain was assigned as the cause of death. Some of the doctor's most intimate friends were present at his decease. The demise of Mr. Currey and Dr. M'Cartney will leave a very sensible void in the town, both being men always willing to take part in public movements, and, though differing in their politics, frequently acting together, with others, in our social and charitable movements. Both are greatly regretted.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Off to the Snowy.—The excitement caused by the reports which have reached Bathurst relative to these diggings has by no means decreased. Thirty individuals left this town only on Friday, *en route* for Kiandra, hoping to propitiate the fickle goddess at those much-vaunted diggings. It may, perhaps, induce some of the intending gold-seekers from this neighbourhood to pause, ere they start upon their long journey for Kiandra, if we inform them that we yesterday saw a letter addressed to a respectable inhabitant of this town by an individual who has passed the winter at the Snowy River, and of considerable mining experience, which states that the weather has been extremely inclement there lately,—that although there have been some instances of great good fortune, the majority of the population were barely eking out a livelihood, and he advises his friend by no means to try his fortune at these diggings until he has received further and more favourable reports from that locality. —*Bathurst Times of Saturday.*

Carcoar Gold-fields.—On Friday evening, Mr. Alford, of Carcoar, brought to our office a sample of fine gold, which he had purchased from some of the Chinamen at the Carcoar diggings. The lot weighed 65 ozs. and was exclusive of several nuggets, varying in weight from 2½ ozs. to 7 ozs. Mr. Alford informs us that there are not more than twenty Europeans upon these diggings while the Chinamen number from 200 to 300, the whole of whom appear to be doing well. The gold hitherto found upon the flat land near the surface is all fine, while that obtained from the hill country, where the sinking is about twenty feet, is principally coarse and nuggetty.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

Road.—The line of parish road from Smithfield to Parramatta, mentioned in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th January last, has been formally marked and opened by the proper officer, and is now open for public use.

Accepted Tenders.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.:—Mr. David Ross, for the construction of two jetties at Newcastle; Mr. William Tyler, for the construction of the Glebe Island bridge; and Mr. John Goddard, for the erection of quarters for pilots' boats crews at Watson's Bay.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have papers from Adelaide to the 14th instant.

It appears from the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on the 13th instant, that of the Enfield rifles on hand in South Australia, 400 had been sent to New Zealand, but that a further supply had been written home for. It was also stated, on the same occasion, that the Government had received a telegram, informing them that, in all probability, the military now stationed in Adelaide would be called to New Zealand. Notice of motion was given, having for its object the importation of some of Whitworth's artillery, and 2000 of Whitworth's breach-loading muskets, to South Australia, with ammunition in proportion.

With reference to the proposed arrangements for a branch service between South Australia and King George's Sound, the *Advertiser* remarks:—We understand that for £20,000 per annum the branch service can be maintained, and as the branch steamer will go fully as fast as the ocean steamer, and as the latter must lose at the least twenty-four hours coaling at the Sound, this, added to the difference of distance between Adelaide and Melbourne, will place us in possession of the news fully three days, probably four or five, before Melbourne, unless they also lay on a branch steamer, in which case we should be still two or three days in advance of them. The cost of the service to this colony, under the recent arrangement, was from £14,000 to £15,000 a year, to which would have to be added the expense connected with the new light and electric cable at Kangaroo Island, making it about £17,000. But this will not all be saved, as we shall have to pay for the transmission of our letters to King George's Sound. The Government, however, are endeavouring to induce the home Government to allow the cost of the mail service to be added to the general subsidy, and if they concede this point half the total cost will be met by the Lords of the Treasury. We shall also realise £2000 or £3000 a-year for telegraphing the Melbourne messages, which we have hitherto done for next to nothing; a piece of absurd generosity which has been very ill-requitted. We should state that on Thursday morning the Chief Secretary of South Australia telegraphed to the Chief Secretary of Victoria to know whether the Admiralty Agent in Melbourne would give an order upon the authorities of the P. and O. boats to deliver up our mails from England to the branch steamer at King George's Sound. *No answer had been received up to Friday night.* It may not be generally known to our readers that the Government have no option as to the course they shall pursue in this matter. The Act of Parliament under which our portion of the subsidy is made payable specifically provides that no money shall be paid except the mails are delivered by the ocean steamer at some South Australian port. This is now refused; hence the proposed steamer to King George's Sound appears to be the only present escape from our difficulties.

The same paper states that a telegram from the Chief Secretary of Victoria was, on Thursday, read in the House of Assembly by the Treasurer, the substance of which is, that if we have our letters brought on to King George's Sound by the ocean steamer, we must pay our share of the £60,000 colonial subsidy, and that each colony requiring a branch service must pay for itself. So we have to thank our Victorian neighbours for nothing, except for their kindness in carrying our mails past our doors to Melbourne, at our charge, and then giving us permission to fetch them back again on the same terms.

The runs becoming liable to assessment in South Australia during 1860 have just been *Gazetted*. They include 3510½ miles under fourteen years' leases, the total amount of assessment being £3827; and 246 square miles under annual leases, the amount being £332. The total area thus brought under the Assessment Act is 3756 miles, the total amount being £4209.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.—The following is the petition of the Bishop of Adelaide, as presented to the Legislative Council:—The petition, &c., &c., showeth that marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is, and since the Reformation ever has been, null and void by the law of England; and the offspring of such marriage consequently illegitimate. That to pass any Act repugnant to the general law of the British Empire, in regard to such marriages, would lead to much social evil and division in this colony. That the United Church of England and Ireland, as well as the Kirk of Scotland, holds such marriages to be contrary to God's Holy Word; and, therefore, unlawful, even if legalized. Your petitioner, therefore, prays your honorable House not to pass any Act legalising in this colony such marriages. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c.

Snowy River.—The *S. A. Register* announces that Colonel Freeling's map of Snowy River (an exceedingly well-executed work), has just been published, showing the whole country from Twofold Bay on the one side and Beechworth on the other.

The Postal Service.—In the House of Assembly, on the 11th instant, the Treasurer moved the House into committee, to consider the following resolutions:—"1. That this Committee has seen with regret that, in the new postal arrangements entered into by the Imperial Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the claims of this colony have been completely overlooked. 2. That imperial and colonial interests require that better postal arrangements than those recently made should be provided, so far as this colony is particularly concerned. 3. That it is desirable to arrange without delay for direct communication between this colony and King George's Sound—the cost of which should be added to the general postal contract, and divided *pro rata* between the Imperial Government and the colonies, as under the late contract. 4. That, in the opinion of this Committee, the colonial Government should be authorised to make such temporary arrangements as will facilitate the carrying out of the above. 5. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, enclosing the above resolutions, with a request that he will be pleased to forward a copy of the same by the first opportunity to the Imperial Government." After a short discussion, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th clauses of the motion were carried without a division. The Committee divided on the 3rd clause, which was carried by a majority of 9.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From Victoria (Vancouver Island), we have papers to the 20th of April.

The *Vancouver Island Gazette* states that out of 75,000 acres of land, purchased for cash, in Vancouver Island, one-half, at least, is held by speculators, merely for the purpose of obtaining a rise in price. This land has been bought by the present holders at the average price of five dollars per acre. Thus 185,000 dollars of the capital, or the productive power of the community—so far as the present colonists are concerned—is utterly destroyed! In round numbers the colony has, therefore, been impoverished to the extent of 200,000 dollars, or 50,000 dollars per annum, by this system.

The *New Westminster Times* has an article strongly advocating the taxation of Chinese immigrating to Vancouver's Island.

Preparations are being made to construct a good-sized frame building for his Lordship the Bishop of British Columbia, on the Church reserve.

Robberies and outrages by the Indians are daily becoming more and more alarming; and yet, says the *Gazette*, these marauders escape with comparative impunity.

Three miners, a Dutchman, an Irishman, and an American, had arrived at Victoria, having made each nine hundred dollars in five weeks on Kanaka Bar. The dust was of very good quality.

Mr. Ballou reports that, putting the number of miners, white and Chinese, in British Columbia, at the high figure of 4500, the average monthly shipment of gold is at present 40 dollars per man—45,000 dollars having been brought down by the express alone, during the past two weeks.—*W. Times*, April 11.

It is expected that, during next summer, a Chinese population of at least 10,000 will be landed at Vancouver's Island. Adverting to this accession to the numerical strength of the island, the *Gazette* remarks:—Our revenue, no doubt, will increase in consequence; a greater demand for picks, shovels, and rice will cause a temporary briskness in the business of Victoria tradesmen; or steamboat companies will rejoice in the fulness of their hearts at the fulness of their boats; but otherwise we do not see how British Columbia will be one whit the gainer by such an influx. Australia and California both furnish us sufficient evidence of not only the comparative uselessness to the country of this description of population, but the injurious effects which their residence on the mines produces. We have certainly no reason to find fault with their economic style of living, nor their antipathy to alcoholic drinks; their industry and quiet habits are also characteristics which even more enlightened races might do well to imitate, but the broad fact of their uselessness stares us in the face; they are non-producers. Not an ounce of the gold which they extract from the earth is ever invested on the top of it; not a spade is ever employed for agricultural purposes; and in fact nothing is done to show that their ambition or inclination ever takes a higher turn than washing shirts at twenty-five cents each, and taking from the colony all the gold they can accumulate.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I observe by your journal of Friday last that a portion of the Catholics of Sydney met on the previous evening in St. Mary's Cathedral for the purpose of raising funds to enable the Pope to subjugate to his *paternal* rule the revolted inhabitants of the Romagna, now united to the Crown of Sardinia. In looking over the speeches of the various speakers I was amused, but not surprised, to find that they hoodwinked their auditory as to the real point at issue. According to the pastoral of the Archbishop, and the encomiums of Archdeacon M'Encroe, lately arrived from Italy, "the government of the Pope is the most merciful [it ought to be] and benevolent in the world; yet there is no monarch in Europe—not excepting the Neapolitan tyrant—who is so outrageously vilified and abused, or who is so badly requited by his ungrateful and rebellious subjects, as he is." If this picture be really true, the people of the Romagna are ignorant of their real interests—they quarrel with their bread and butter; but that it is not so is evident from the alacrity with which every class of the community—the clergy not excepted—voted for annexation to Piedmont.

Presuming that the majority of the meeting was composed of my countrymen, I have no hesitation in stating that they (the majority) were as ignorant of the real origin of the temporal power of the Pope, and the internal management of the states of the Church, as they were of the affairs of Timbuctoo; and it was bamboozling them to call them together for the purpose of telling them that the temporal power of the Pope was essential to his governing the Church. If such be the case, what became of them until the year 774, when Charlemagne, at the instigation of Pope Adrian I., *robbed* the Lombard king of his dominions in order to enrich the Church? If the Pope wants money for the government of the Church, let him have it by all means, but let every lover of liberty button up his pocket and not give a shilling for the purpose of fastening upon a reluctant people the most absolute despotism—not excepting that of Russia—that the world has ever witnessed; its vaunted benevolence to the contrary notwithstanding.

What, let me ask, would the people of this colony think if Sir William Denison as "Pope of Australia," was to issue at his *caprice*, in the *Government Gazette*, a code of laws for the observance of the people without any form of a Legislature, no representation of the people—no lay magistrate, and that he confided the execution of those laws to a set of *gouty* cardinals, bishops, abbots, and monks—that there was no civil employment for a *layman*—that all offices of emolument were monopolised by the members of the Church; is this, let me ask, the form of Government the people of this colony would choose? I am certain it is not, even though it should be a *mild despotism* exercised by a Pope; nor do I think that my Catholic countrymen—much as they dislike John Bull—would exchange the British Constitution for any form of Government that ever existed under the triple tiara; and yet they would force it (the Papal government) upon the Romagnoli, of whose affairs they seem to know more than they do themselves. What Irish nationalist can controvert this fact? How can they reject the government of England while they contribute funds to a foreign *despot* to fasten his yoke upon a people aspiring to a liberty which those in possession of it are incapable of appreciating. Shame upon them!

That the temporal power of the Pope was founded by intrigue, perjury, robbery, rebellion, and blood is beyond a doubt, and a thousand years cannot consecrate the matter so as to prevent another revolution from subverting it. The sword of a Charlemagne had no greater right than the sword of a Garibaldi has. Might constitutes right now as well as then; and that excesses can be committed by the soldiers of the "Father of the Faithful," as well as by those of the guerilla chief, we have ample proof in the massacre of Perugia.

If the Catholics of Sydney are overburthened with the good things of this world, what necessity have they to go to Rome for objects of charity? Are there no sick poor in the hospitals?—are there no orphans in the various public charities?—are there not hundreds of unfortunate children prowling about the streets of the city, growing up in idleness, ignorance, and vice?—are there not the wives and children of the brave men who have lately fallen in New Zealand—and those likely to follow? All these are worthy objects of the sympathy of a Christian bishop, and the active benevolence of a Christian community without troubling themselves about a chimera—the temporal power of the Pope.

I am, Sir, &c.,
AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

July 23rd.

P.S.—The agitation of this question here is purely a *clerical* one. It is the old cry of the "Church in danger," but it is, in reality, the cry of despotism against liberty—the death struggle to crush freedom of thought, freedom of discussion, &c., as well in Australia as on the plains of Italy, and the sooner it is rooted out the better.

Good Catholics, now-a-days, are those only who yield a *blind* obedience to the powers that be.

If the Government of England *once more* took the Pope under its protection, and assigned him the sovereignty of the island of St. Helena, it would put an end to further dispute as to his freedom of action, and the whole world would have free access to him by the highway of the ocean. Then the Catholic world could contribute to his support, without being a burden upon a small section of it as at present.

I. C.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Two or three weeks since the attention of the chairman of the above municipality was called (by letter) to the very dangerous state of a portion of Cleveland-street, the principal and most frequented thoroughfare in the municipality. A prompt reply was sent, stating, what was well known to every one, that they were in communication with the Metropolitan Corporation about it, (the north side of the street being in the city). The wet weather has come, and not even so much as the holes filled up.

At the last meeting of the Council there was a great deal of talk about tenders for kerbing and guttering this and the other back lane, but nothing about Cleveland-street. Surely it is the primary duty of such a body to do as much as would at all events prevent accident to life or limb.

The great cry is, I believe, the want of money, they having expended the first gathering of rates in making a few hundred yards of a street comparatively very little used, and two or three other narrow back lanes in the immediate neighbourhood. Why these localities should have been selected in preference to the two leading streets, the councillors themselves who reside there are best able to say; but had they studied the general good of the municipality, Pitt and Cleveland streets would not be left as they now are, in a state of great unsafety, say nothing of the joltings and heavings to which every occupant of a vehicle is subject.

The unwarrantable delay of the Council in this matter is very unjust to ratepayers, and more particularly to those who happen to have houses to let in the immediate neighbourhood.

Any private party jeopardising the safety of the public to the same extent as the Redfern Council are now doing, by allowing Cleveland-street to remain as it is, would very soon get a polite invitation to attend at the Police Office to answer the charge.

Yours, &c.,
REDFERN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The semi-official communication in your paper of this morning respecting the various roads to Kiandra must be very satisfactory to diggers intending to visit that gold-field. From a personal knowledge of the country through which the various roads pass, I am bound to say that the statement is very impartial and very correct. There is nothing put forth showing a preference for any particular line—nothing to mislead any one. I wish as much could be said of a statement of the Surveyor-General of Victoria, on the subject of a road from that colony to Kiandra.

That part of his discovery from the Ovens to the head of the Cudgewa Creek, via Cuidong, is certainly nothing very new. Mr. Hay, when at Welaregang some twenty years ago, took wool drays in that direction; but so little satisfied was he with the experiment that he did not again repeat it. Cattle have on a few occasions been taken over from the Upper Murray by that road, but it has always been considered rough, swampy, and ineligible, and, as the name (Cuidong) imparts, it does not improve in winter. Again, the Upper Murray and its tributaries are all snow-fed streams, which, from the thaws in the spring months, usually overflow their banks and fill the lagoons to an extent which is excessively inconvenient to travellers.

The chief difficulty, however, is the main range at the head of Merigal Creek, and the proposed route from that place along the dividing range, between the Tumut and the Tooma, to the sources of the former river.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 24th July, 1860.

TENDERS are invited for the following PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. For full particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Improvement of Kimo Road.	
Erection of court-house, Tamworth.	
Repairs to Great Western Road, 3rd district.	
Repairs to Great Northern Road, 1st district.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 31st July.
Erection of watch-house, Bargo.	
Works and materials for Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.	
Works and materials for Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	
Construction of jetty at Eden.	
Erection of additions to watch-house, Eden.	
Timber for gaol, Parramatta.	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 7th August.
Erection of additions to Government printing office.	
Construction of steam crane, Newcastle.	
Designs for new Houses of Parliament.	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th July, 1860.

WANTED, in the immediate vicinity of the Offices of the Department of Public Works, Phillip-street, a HOUSE, containing six or seven rooms, suitable for Offices for the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

For further particulars apply to E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., 33, Hunter-street.

Tenders, stating rent, &c., endorsed "Tender for Offices," may be sent in to this department on or before noon on TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th July, 1860.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.

By-Laws—To Regulate, by means of Standing Orders, the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Balmain.

WHEREAS, by the Municipalities Act of 1858, section 72, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Council of any Municipality may make by-laws for the regulation of their own proceedings: And whereas by the 84th section of the said Act it is further enacted that such by-laws shall not have any force or effect until confirmed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, under his hand, and when so confirmed and published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, they shall be of the same force as if forming part of the said Act; and whereas the Council of the Municipality of Balmain have, under the power hereinbefore recited, made the following by-laws for the regulation of their own proceedings, and the said by-laws having been duly confirmed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under his hand, in accordance with the said Act—the same are hereby published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CHARLES COWPER.

BY-LAWS

Made by the Council of the Municipality of Balmain, for the regulation of their own proceedings, at their meeting, on the fourth day of May, 1860.

A by-law for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Balmain.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Balmain, it is hereby ordered by the said Council, by virtue of the powers and authority vested in the said Council in that behalf, that the following shall be the Standing Orders for regulating the proceedings of the said Council.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.

Duties of Chairman.

1. If at any meeting of Council duly held, the chairman shall be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose for that meeting a chairman from amongst themselves.

2. The chairman may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.

3. All questions duly proposed shall be put by the chairman, and the sense of the Council thereon shall be declared by him,

4. Every such question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and this may be done as often as the chairman shall deem necessary for enabling him to determine which side has the majority.

5. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chairman shall decide which of them is entitled to pre-audience.

6. The chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order shall be final.

Order of Business.

7. The business of each ordinary meeting of the Council shall be transacted in the following order, viz.:—

(1.) The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.
(2.) The reading of official correspondence.
(3.) The presentation of petitions.
(4.) Reports brought up from committees.
(5.) Miscellaneous business.
(6.) Motions of which notice has been given.
(7.) Notices of motion.
(8.) Orders of the day.

8. The questions for confirming the minutes of the previous meeting, shall be proposed by the chairman immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that the minutes now read are a correct record of the proceedings; and no discussion shall be allowed thereon, except on the point of accuracy.

9. Orders of the day shall comprise all business set down for the day by order of any previous meeting, or necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting.

Rules of Debate.

10. Every member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the chair.

11. Except in committee, no member shall speak more than once on the same question, unless in explanation when misrepresented or misunderstood: provided, however, that the mover of any question shall be allowed the liberty of reply: and provided further, that every member shall be at liberty to speak once on any amendment, as well as on the original motion; but the right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

12. No member shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes unless by permission from the Council.

13. No member shall digress from the matter under discussion, nor make personal reflections on members, nor impute motives.

14. When any member shall use any expression which the chairman shall think capable of being applied offensively to any other member, the member so offending shall be required by the chairman to withdraw the expression, and to make a satisfactory apology to the council.

15. Whenever any matter of order arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately; and upon a member rising to order he shall be heard; and the member who was speaking shall sit down until the question of order has been decided.

16. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during a debate; but not so as to interrupt any other member when speaking.

17. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to another day specified; and the member upon whose motion a debate is adjourned, shall be entitled to pre-audience on resumption of the debate.

Divisions.

18. It shall be competent for any member to divide the Council upon any question put from the chair, either in full Council or in committee of the whole Council; and upon such division, those who are on the affirmative side shall place themselves on the chairman's right hand, and those who are on the negative shall place themselves on is left hand; and no member shall leave his place until the names of all the members present have been taken down by the Council clerk, or person officiating for him.

19. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

20. In divisions, every member present shall be compelled to vote.

21. Previous to a division, or at any other time, strangers may be ordered to withdraw.

Motions.

22. No member shall make any motion initiating any subject for discussion but in pursuance of notice openly given at a previous sitting of the Council, and duly entered on the notice paper, with his signature thereto; but it shall always be in order, on the presentation of any document, except a petition, for the member presenting it to move, without previous notice, that a day be appointed for its consideration.

23. Motions shall take precedence of orders of the day, and be moved or postponed in the order in which they stand on the notice paper, or lapse.

24. No motion shall be put, unless it be seconded.

25. When a motion has been proposed and seconded, it shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

26. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on to the one next to the last, and so on, in the inverse order in which they are moved; provided, however, that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on, to the highest.

27. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be put immediately, without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion until, at least, half an hour shall have elapsed from the period of moving the one that has been negatived.

28. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind, or be repugnant to any resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained during the same municipal year, unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made for that purpose; and no such motion, if negatived by the Council, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

Petitions.

29. It shall be incumbent, on any member presenting a petition, to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that it does not contain disrespectful language.

30. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place, and the only question that can then be entertained by the Council shall be, that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a committee: Provided, however, that any petition which has been received by the Council may be taken into consideration upon notice of motion in the usual way.

31. Every petition received by the Council, shall be received only as the petition of the party or parties whose signature it bears, and no petition shall be received unless at least one signature be upon the sheet containing the petition.

Committees.

32. In a committee of the whole Council, the general rules of the Council shall be observed, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

33. No select committee shall consist of less than three members, and half the whole number of any select committee shall, at meetings duly held, be a quorum.

34. Every select committee, of which the chairman of the municipality is not a member, shall choose its own chairman; and the chairman of every committee shall be the convener thereof, and may direct the Council clerk to call meetings of the committee whenever he shall think fit.

35. Every report of a committee shall be signed by the chairman thereof.

36. When the report of a select committee is brought up, and presented to the Council, the question as to its reception may be moved and put at once; but it shall not be adopted, or taken into consideration, without notice in the usual way.

37. There shall be three standing committees to be called respectively the Committee of Finance, the Committee of Works, and the Committee of General Purposes, each of which shall consist of three members.

38. The standing committees shall be appointed for the municipal year at the first meeting of Council after the election of a chairman of the municipality; and any vacancies occurring therein during the year shall be filled up by the Council.

39. All reports of committees shall be fairly written upon foolscap paper, for the convenience or filing or binding.

Finance Committee.

40. The chairman of the municipality shall be "ex officio" chairman of the Finance Committee.

41. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the Council until they have been examined and reported on by the Committee of Finance.

42. No payments out of the funds of the corporation shall be made but such as are authorised by a vote of the Council. Provided always, that the Committee of Finance may, on its own discretion, authorise disbursements for current expenses to any amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) in any one week: And provided further that in cases of emergency, the chairman, with the assent of any two councillors, may authorise the expenditure of any sums not exceeding fifty pounds (£50) in all during a recess. But all such discretionary payments, whether by the Committee of Finance, or by the chairman, shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

3. All drafts upon the funds shall be signed by the chairman, and one other member of the Finance Committee, and be countersigned by the Council clerk; except that in cases of emergency, as above provided for, drafts may be signed by the chairman and any two councillors, and the counter signature of the clerk may be dispensed with.

Committee of Works.

44. No public works involving a probable expenditure of more than fifty pounds (£50) shall be undertaken until the Committee of Works have reported to the Council an estimate of the cost thereof.

45. All accounts against the corporation relating to Works, shall be examined by the Committee of Works, and such as are found correct shall be certified and passed to the Committee of Finance.

Committee of General Purposes.

46. All matters which the Council shall think fit to refer to the committee, and which do not fall within the province of any other standing committee, shall be referred to the Committee of General Purposes; provided, however, that the Council may at any time refer such matters to a committee appointed for that particular business.

Making By-laws.

47. Before any proposed by-law is discussed in Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the corporation not less than seven days.

48. No by-law shall be passed until it has been reported on by a committee of the whole Council, nor until it has been twice read in Council on different days.

49. All by-laws, when confirmed and published as the Act directs, shall be fairly transcribed into a book to be kept for that purpose, signed by the chairman, and counter-signed by the Council clerk; and the said book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to public inspection.

Miscellaneous.

50. Whenever the Council is adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members then present, and the hour at which the adjournment takes place, shall be entered on the minutes.

51. Any member may record his protest against any decision of the Council, provided the protest be handed to the Council clerk not later than the next Council meeting; and provided also, that notice of his intention to protest be given immediately on the passing of the resolution to which the protest refers.

52. The common seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the corporation shall be kept in the town hall, or office of the corporation, in custody of the Council clerk, unless for any purpose the Council shall otherwise order.

53. The common seal shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Council; and every impression thereof so authorised shall be verified by the signatures of the chairman and council clerk.

54. No officer or the corporation shall be at liberty to shew, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the corporation, to any person other than a councillor, without leave from the Council, except as otherwise provided by law.

55. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act of 1858, no sureties shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council; and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of its own members, nor any person holding office in the Corporation.

56. The quarterly meetings of the Council, pursuant to section 66 of the Act, shall be held on or about the third Friday in the respective months of January, April, July, and October.

57. Any one or more of the standing orders may be suspended "pro tempore" in a case of emergency, if a majority of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

58. Any councillor or officer of the corporation offending against any of the provisions of this by-law, by refusal, neglect, or otherwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds (£5).

R. MANSFIELD.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Balmain, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOMAS A. BUTTERFIELD, Council Clerk.

Confirmed, with the advice of the Executive Council, under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-fourth year of her Majesty's reign.

W. DENISON.

By his Excellency's command,
CHARLES COWPER.

RAY, GLAISTER, and CO., retiring from business, will, on and after MONDAY, 2nd July, offer their STOCK at prices considerably below current rates. Cash terms, 5 per cent. discount for prompt.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	60 16 8	28 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction
British Mutual	16 11 5	104 4 0	49 10 0	3 11 10	With future reductions
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY	16 2 1	192 13 0	69 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 5th.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risk taken by agreement.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents,
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annuities, upon terms and rates of the most liberal and beneficial character to policy-holders. Prospectuses and every information at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and at the branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Launceston.

J. G. WALLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,259,740.
Income for 1850, £197,188; invested funds, £401,499.
Directors for Australasia:
A. Ross, Esq., J.P. | James Gill, Esq.
C. Bradshaw, J.P. | A. B. Whyte, Esq.
Superintendent, James Rattray, Esq.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.
All claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and all information can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.

WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS ANDREW, Esq.
JAMES E. EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. Foss Esq., and Edward Lotze, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE, N. S. W:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 7th February, 1860.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shewn the character which this company has ever maintained, throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this branch will include the following, viz.:—

GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.

Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.

BAILEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 84 George-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836,
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq. C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,580,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,000
Of which £260,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums received in this Department, in 1859, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others.

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUSES declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP, the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDERS of Policies favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.

Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital 470,000
Reserved fund 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Parramatta-street Branch.—The Public are hereby informed that a BRANCH of this bank has been THIS DAY OPENED, in the southern part of the city, at the corner of Parramatta and Botany streets.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd July.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th June.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—The rates of interest allowed on Deposits at this Bank are as follows:—

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto for 6 months, 5 ditto ditto.

Sydney, 10th March. H. D. BLOXHAM, manager

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

	Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditt on 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.

GEORGE K. INGLOW Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Cart Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Andre De Mestre, Esq., Terrara, Shoalhaven, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant.

The well-known cart stallion "Horncastle," considered one of the finest horses that has ever stood in the Shoalhaven district.

Two-year olds of his get have been repeatedly sold for £100 each, and some others out of light mares were preferred by Colonel Atkinson for shipment to India for artillery horses.

Now on view.

Imported Pony Tom Thumb.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The celebrated imported pony stallion Tom Thumb.

Now on view.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. G. and E. Rouse, to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 26th July, at 12 o'clock,

150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Andrew Loder, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 26th July, at 12 o'clock,

1400 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

197 Packages of General Drapery, Slops, Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.

For unreserved sale, THIS DAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

RUSH and MERRETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 233, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed days, without reserve, at 11 o'clock,

197 packages of drapery, clothing, &c., consisting of—
5-4 prints
9-8 ditto
72-inch grey calicoes
68 ditto ditto
36 ditto ditto
33 ditto ditto
Horrock's shirtings
Rolled linings
Medium shirtings
Wigan ditto
8-4 and 9-4 witney blankets
10 4, 11-4, and 12-4 mediums
Scarlet blankets
Blue ditto
Boys' and youths' Scotch twill shirts
Men's ditto ditto
Men's white shirts
Ditto regatta ditto
Alpacas, black
Ladies' dresses
Ditto robes
Ditto stays
Boys' millers mole trousers
Youths' ditto ditto
Men's ditto ditto
Ditto doeskin ditto
Ditto tweed ditto
Doe ascs
Doe coats
Pilot jackets
Reefing ditto

Terms liberal at sale.

WEDNESDAY, July 25th.

THIS DAY.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Prints.

RUSH and MERRETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

1 case of prints, slightly damaged.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts.
On account of whom it may concern.

RUSH and MERRETT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

1 bale, 50 dozen, men's Scotch twill shirts, slightly damaged.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Diaper Rugs.
On account of whom it may concern.

RUSH and MERRETT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

1 bale, 100 11-4 diaper rugs.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Felt Hats.
On account of whom it may concern.

RUSH and MERRETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases men's felt hats, slightly damaged.

Terms, cash.

Bacon
Corn-fed Bacon and Lard.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their New Stores, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

63 sides of prime well cured bacon
7 hams
14 cheeks
18 packages of lard.

Terms, cash.

Millett Brooms.

THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their New Stores, foot of Market-street,

20 dozen superior millett brooms.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY'S Produce Sale.

THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Bacon, Hams, Lard, Millet, Brooms, Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Maize, Flour, Bran, Oats, &c., &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, foot of Market-street.

Consignments of the above produce, in lots to suit buyers.

Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, July 26th.

Piano Melodion.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,

A fine-toned piano melodion, three stops.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 26th July.

Cabinetware, Fancy Goods, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of cabinetware and fancy goods, &c., comprising

London-made russia leather dressing cases, fitted with cutlery, brushes, &c.
Rosewood and walnut ladies' dressing-cases, complete with every requisite
Gentlemen and ladies' pocket pic-nic canteens, fitted with knife, fork, spoon, &c.
Writing desks, polished walnut, with brass caps, leather lined, secret drawers
Rosewood and mahogany assorted writing desks, vandyked with brass, and full fitted
Superior papier mache trays, Victoria pattern, ornamented with mother o' pearl in designs of flowers and gold, coloured arabesque borders
Chinese figures, stereoscopes and slides
Polished marble tennis balls, fancy riding whips
Ladies' fitted crochet cases, marking ink
Three draw large telescopes, rules
Gents' dressing-cases, morocco fitted
Dressing combs, plated thimbles and brooches
Superior tooth brushes, hair brushes
Ladies' scissors, glove stretchers, doom papers
Bugles, coral earrings, looking-glasses
Brown Windsor soap, bears' grease, hair oil, Jockey club, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, July 26.

To Stationers
To Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of the following goods, viz.,
Mahogany and oak envelope cases
Writing cases, roan and morocco
Travellers' desks, leather
Pewter inkstands
Walnut double inkstands
Black ebony and oak ditto
Ink glasses, Hancock's patent
Albion ink glasses
Pen-holders, short and long, cedar
Ditto short, satinwood
Blotting cases, with locks and without
Fancy blotting books, ink powders, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 27th July.
To Booksellers.
To Librarians.
To Private Buyers and others.

New and Standard Books.
Ex Damascus.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock,

Just landed, ex Damascus,
New and Standard Works,
The following are a few of the authors:—

Macaulay	James	Stowe
Swift	Dumas	Mrs. Hemans
Fielding	Trollope	Disraeli
Smollett	Lever	Shelly
Byron	Burns	Currer and Acton
Scott	Goldsmith	Bell
Thackery	Lord Brougham	Pope
De Quincey	Edgar Poe	Horace Smith
Ainsworth	Dr. Cummings	Hall
Crabbe	Carlyle	Milton
Wordsworth	Ramsay	W. Irving
Moore	Lever	Shakespeare
Douglas Jerrold	Cooper	Thompson
Dickens	Mrs. Crowe	&c., &c.

Comprising works of

History	Fiction	Moral Philosophy
Biography	Education	Astronomy
Poetry	Divinity	Music
Drawing	Architecture	Geology

And General Literature.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery the day before sale.

Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE to GROCERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, and others.—Messrs. L. E. THRELKELD and CO. beg to announce that, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, they have been compelled to POSTPONE their extensive sale of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., from TUESDAY to THIS DAY, 25th July, when they hope to be favoured by a large attendance of buyers.

City Mart, 23rd July.

Important Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

1-lb. Tins Oysters
1-lb. Tins Lobsters
1-lb. Tins Salmon
Morton's Red Herrings
Carbonate Soda, Sago,
Hill and Ledger's Pints Castor oil
Alum, Epsom Salts
Whybrow's Mustard, 1-lbs. and ½-lbs.
Hill and Ledger's Pint Pickles
Whybrow's Pint and Quart Ditto
Hill and Ledger's Jams
Boxes S. O. Pekoe
Ditto Hyson
Half-chests Congou
Mace, Nutmegs, Anchovies
Carraway and Canary Seed
Coleman's Mustard and Starch
Taylor's Cocoa and Chocolate
Robinson's Barley and Groats
Mixed Confections, in Bottles
Pearl Barley
Blacking, in Tins, &c., &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell the above, without reserve, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11.

Terms at sale.

Potatoes.
WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 (unless previously disposed of by private contract), The balance of the cargo of superior potatoes, ex Harp, now lying at the Circular Quay, and must be cleared off on above day.

Terms, cash.

To Grocers and others.
Important Sale of
Groceries
Provisions
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 25th July,

Hill and Ledger's vinegar
Ditto bottled fruits
Ditto assorted jams
Ditto curry powder
Ditto assorted sauces
Ditto salad oil
Ditto castor oil, half-pints and pints
Ditto pint pickles
Feast's half-pint and pint salad oil
Ditto assorted jams, 1lb. and 2lb. jars
Ditto assorted sauces and ketchup
Ditto black currants
Ditto mushrooms, half-pints
Ditto pint pickles
Whybrow's quart vinegar
Ditto pint and quart pickles
Ditto pint and half-pint salad oil
Jones' patent starch
Leacher's ditto ditto
Colman's ditto ditto
Crystallised jujubes, and assorted confectionery
Gelatine, groats and barley
Cury powder, chutney
Macaroni and vermicelli
Bloaters, sardines, salmon, &c., &c.

Also, if landed in time, an invoice of Stevens' celebrated oilmen's stores.

Terms at sale.

Hyson skin.
THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

16 chests hyson skin, very superior.

Terms at sale.

Coward's Oil Stores.
Confectionery, Jams, &c.

Ex Ann Buckle, on account of whom it may concern, slightly damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

An invoice of Coward's goods, with all faults.

Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 26th July.

Cabinetware, Fancy Goods, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of cabinetware and fancy goods, &c., comprising

London-made russia leather dressing cases, fitted with cutlery, brushes, &c.
Rosewood and walnut ladies' dressing-cases, complete with every requisite
Gentlemen and ladies' pocket pic-nic canteens, fitted with knife, fork, spoon, &c.
Writing desks, polished walnut, with brass caps, leather lined, secret drawers
Rosewood and mahogany assorted writing desks, vandyked with brass, and full fitted
Superior papier mache trays, Victoria pattern, ornamented with mother o' pearl in designs of flowers and gold, coloured arabesque borders
Chinese figures, stereoscopes and slides
Polished marble tennis balls, fancy riding whips
Ladies' fitted crochet cases, marking ink
Three draw large telescopes, rules
Gents' dressing-cases, morocco fitted
Dressing combs, plated thimbles and brooches
Superior tooth brushes, hair brushes
Ladies' scissors, glove stretchers, doom papers
Bugles, coral earrings, looking-glasses
Brown Windsor soap, bears' grease, hair oil, Jockey club, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, July 26.

To Stationers
To Dealers in

SIR E. B. LYTTON ON THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM, AND CLASS INTEREST.

IN the House of Commons, on the 26th of April, following up Mr. Adam Black, who commenced the resumed debate on the second reading of the "Representation of the People Bill,"

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (who was cheered in rising to speak), said: It is obvious, as had been observed by the honorable gentleman who had just sat down, that the consideration of this bill involves a question on which gentlemen opposite have an interest fully equal to our own; and, therefore, imitating his example, I will state my views in a spirit that shall be as free from party bias as I can possibly form and express it; and as I think it very important that we should have clear perceptions of the nature of our dispute, and of the consequences of any mistake we may commit, I will first entreat the House to bear with me for a few minutes, when I try to consider whether at least we cannot agree as to the broad principles upon which all good representative systems must be based. Sir, I will assume that every popular reformer, and every sound political thinker, who seeks to estimate the proper standard at which to fix an electoral franchise must, in abstract theory, start from the same point (hear, hear), and that point is the *prima facie* right of manhood suffrage. Where you find a civilised community in which all the members are equally free, and where by a system of indirect duties every man is more or less taxed to the support of the state, I can readily understand that every man should consider that he has a *prima facie* right to proffer his claims to vote for those who superintend his affairs and regulate the machinery by which his welfare is controlled. But here, from the origin of all political societies, commences another view of that same question, upon which popular reformers may differ,—I do not know if they do—but on which all who are acknowledged to be sound political thinkers are agreed. And it is this—Granting that every man in a free community may thus put forward his claim to the electoral franchise, still every member of a community merges all his individual rights, and many rights much nearer and dearer to him than an electoral franchise, in the paramount consideration how the State itself can be best sustained for the general safety and the social advancement; or, in the words of the hon. gentleman who has just spoken, how the greatest happiness of the greatest number can be secured from attacks without and within, from foreign dangers or its own mistakes, for the longest probable period. That question has been largely discussed by political reasoners for more than 2000 years (hear, hear); but I think the substance of all that has been said by their best authorities may be found in this very simple definition:—A free state will be thus best sustained and advanced by securing to its legislative councils the highest average degree of the common sense of the common interest. (Hear, hear.) Thus, intelligence is requisite, but not intelligence alone; you might have a legislative assembly composed of men indisputably intelligent—nobles, lawyers, priests, who might honestly believe they used their intelligence for the common interest when in fact they used it for their own. (Hear, hear.) Hence it follows that no one class interest must predominate over all the others, or the common interest is gone. (Cheers.) Gone if that class be the great proprietors, gone if that class be the working men. But there is this distinction between the working class and every other, that, granting their intelligence to be equal to that of others, granting that it is not more likely to be misdirected, still, when it is misdirected, the consequences are, if they are invested with the electoral power that determine legislation, immeasurably more dangerous both to the common interest and to their own. (Cheers.) For they are the roots of society, and it is the roots of society that their errors will affect, while their numbers are so great that their votes could overpower the votes of all the other classes put together. Where this happens, the instinctive safeguard of the rich is corruption; and the instinctive tendency of ambition, where it is not rich, is towards those acts which give dictatorship to demagogues. (Cheers.) The hon. and learned member for Marylebone has done me the honour to quote expressions of mine in praise of the labourer and mechanic. I neither retract that praise, nor the qualification with which it was then accompanied. The working classes have virtues singularly noble and generous, but they are obviously more exposed than the other classes to poverty and to passion. Thus, in quiet times, their poverty subjects them to the corruption of the rich, and in stormy times, when the State requires the most sober judgment, their passion subjects them to the ambition of the demagogue. (Hear, hear.) To every man who has read history, these are no unsupported propositions. The history of all the old republics is uniform as to this truth, and as all those old republics, at least where democracy was established, employed vote by ballot, so the same history tells us that the vote by ballot is no cure for the evils. (Hear, hear.) Hence it is that those eminent writers on the Liberal side, who have lately examined this very question of a new franchise for England, with political courage as well as speculative acuteness, have all specially dwelt on the extreme danger of basing that new franchise widely and exclusively upon a principle that, once conceded, must expand—a principle that, by avowedly reducing your borough franchise so as to admit manual labour, without any equipoise, without any test or condition beyond that of finding a way to cover it at 2s. 4d. a-week, must end by giving to manual labour the political power over the capital that employs and the mind that should direct it. An hon. member, in the course of this debate, referred to the opinions of Mr. John Mill, than whom no severer reasoner adorns our age; but what are Mr. Mill's opinions? Dead against every argument by which the proposed franchise is defended. He would give, it is true, a vote to every man, but, in order to counteract the effect of numbers so created, he would give to a man of superior education or property, such as a farmer or a tradesman, four or five votes, to a man of still higher education or property five or six votes. More lately Mr. Mill has declared in favour of the propositions by which Mr. Hare, in a very remarkable pamphlet, would insure the representation even of the smallest minorities. These ideas are to against the taste of the House and the inclination of the public, that their adoption is impossible, but I mention them to show that there are consummate reasoners whose doctrines of Government belong to the boldest school, and who are yet more anxious than the highest Tory among us to secure to property and intelligence power that shall not be overborne by the influence of numbers. (Hear, hear.) The member for Birmingham says there is no cause to fear the influence of numbers, or of the working class in the bill that is now before us. He says, first, that the proposed addition as regards the boroughs is not considerable; second, that the total constituency will still be very small in proportion to the adult male population. (Hear, hear.) But the member for Birmingham fails to see or to grapple with the argument of my right hon. friend the member for Buckinghamshire. It is not with my right hon. friend a question of numbers alone, but rather of fitness. In fact, though I accept the opinion of the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary, that all possible pains were taken to obtain accurate returns, yet he must pardon me if I say that, without entering into the dispute between him and the member for Marylebone, those returns must seem incredible to any gentleman who will use his own powers of inquiry and observation, for a £6 house is a house at 2s. 4d. a week, but if any gentleman will inquire in the small rural towns or even the larger villages in his neighbourhood, he will find that there are scarcely any houses in them that are let to the most ordinary artisans at less than 2s. 6d. a week; 2s. 6d. a week is generally the lowest rent paid by a journeyman labourer in a small rural town. What must it be, then, in a large borough? Just consider! Many gentlemen, no doubt, have built plain cottages for their own day labourers; those cottages cannot cost them less than about £80 each; they would be contented with a small interest for their money, because, as it is truly said by the Duke of Bedford, who has conferred benefits on the working classes, the more signal, because so nobly unostentatious, the country gentleman does not build cottages for immediate remuneration, but in a borough town such houses are built by small capitalists on speculation, who would not be satisfied with less than 7½ or 8 per cent. for their outlay—that is, more than 2s. 4d. a-week, more than £6 a-year, for a house equal to the humblest cottage you build for your humblest labourer. But, granting the returns to be correct as to the present number of £6 householders, they can afford no criterion of what the number of £6 voters would be if this Bill passed into a law, for the poorest labourer who now pays 2s. a-week for a house (and less than that he could not pay for any hovel in a borough town), would gladly pay 2s. 4d. to secure a vote as a good speculation, which will give him a claim on the wealthier tradesmen of the town who take an interest in elections, should he want a job of work or a charitable donation at Christmas — those small gleanings of calculating benevolence which are the perquisites of poor electors; and, on the other hand, a landlord who now lets houses at 2s. and 2s. 2d. a-week will screw them up to 2s. 4d., in order to increase his political importance by having a numerous tenantry at his command, in constitutional proof of the legitimate influence of property. And you must take with you the fact, which you seem to ignore—namely, that every year, as the prosperity and population of the country increase, the £6 franchise will become wider and wider as to numbers, lower and lower as to the condition of the voter. The £10 occupation is now, in the large towns, a very much lower franchise than it was thirty years ago. You are legislating for posterity in a direction you can never retrace, and in less than thirty years a £6 franchise must, in the larger towns, be equivalent to household suffrage. We have, therefore, no fair criterion as to numbers; but, in the meanwhile, we find, even by your returns, that the addition proposed is quite enough to overbear the existing constituency in about half the present boroughs; it must materially influence elections in most of the other half. We then ask if that addition is composed of a variety of classes; we find it is confined to a single class, and we object to overbear the existing constituency by a single class, without any equipoise or relief. (Hear, hear.) I shall make our distinction more clear by proceeding at once to the second assertion of the member for Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) He says that the entire constituency, which he estimates at 1,000,000, will be very small compared to the adult male population, which he estimates at 7,000,000. (Hear, hear.) But when he would thus make manhood suffrage a standard by which to compose a suffrage, that, if more limited, should fairly represent the diversified character and opinions of the whole adult male population, he forgets to omit from his 7,000,000 not only about 700,000 paupers, but more than a million and a half composed of soldiers, sailors, mercantile marine, domestic servants, and rural peasants, whose tendencies might counteract the opinions of the special class this bill selects for the franchise; and the right way to look at the present suffrage, and at the proposed addition, is evidently this:—The present suffrage is a selection, made less than thirty years ago, from those classes of the male population with whom popular liberty is most safe, excluding rural peasants as too much under the influence of landed aristocracy; domestic servants, as too much under the influence of masters; soldiers and sailors, as too much under the influence of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) But if, while you continue to exclude from your constituency large masses of the population that represent Conservative elements, you admit a new element which our common sense tells us must be exclusively democratic, you destroy the fair equipoise of representation even by numbers, and you do not impartially extend the area of a national franchise, but you pervert the national franchise into the monopoly of a single class. (Hear.) I close, then, this part of my argument with these plain propositions;—First, that it is not consulting the common sense of the common interest; secondly, that it is not a fair application of the doctrine of representation by numbers to introduce into a constituency already so popular that in this vast metropolis, and in many of our great towns the richer classes are not represented at all, a new selection from that special class of artisans who, crowded together in large towns, always have been and always will be the most democratic and the most excitable part of the population, without any selection of an opposite tendency (hear, hear); so that the more some town has been rendered populous and flourishing by expenditure of capital and activity of educated intellect, the less capital and educated intellect will have a voice in the representation of the place the prosperity of which they created and maintain. (Cheers.) And now, Sir, let me observe, that it was well said by my hon. friend the member for Leominster, in a speech which the Home Secretary censures for being animated (great laughter)—I cannot retort the charge on the right hon. gentleman, who spoke as if "he came to bury Cæsar, not to praise him" (continued laughter),—that much of this argument has been conducted on premises that are not strictly true. It has been too much assumed that all the working class are excluded by the present franchise. We are asked to open the door, as if the door had been kept rigidly locked and barred against them. But is that the case? I apprehend that in all the metropolitan boroughs artisans must form a considerable part of the constituency. In fact, if your returns are correct, and we must prefer them to the calculations of the member for Marylebone, it is clear that the main reason why artisans living in £6 houses do not add very largely to the metropolitan constituences must be because a large number of artisans in metropolitan constituences live in £10 houses. But, take any borough, any county,—have not all and each of us several working men among our constituents? The working classes are, therefore, admitted at present. The door is locked. You say admit more, many more; open the door much wider. Very well, do so; but, since you cannot admit them all, do let us try and establish some better test than that of a certain amount of poverty. (Cheers.) Do not lower your franchise upon the express principle of admitting the poor, solely and wholly because they are poor. (Cheers.) The member for Halifax, in a speech of much promise, and in the excellent taste of a gentleman who can unite ardour for a cause with courtesy to opponents, said, "The best test of fitness for the franchise is the desire to possess the franchise." Let him reflect for a moment, and he is too good a logician not to see that his position is untenable. Desire is no proof of fitness. We all desire to be rich,—is that any proof that we deserve riches! We all desire to be strong, healthy, and wise, and how few of us take the smallest pains to be strong, healthy, or wise! (Laughter and cheers.) We must have, then, a better test than desire. In our bill we, the late Government, sought to take that simplest test by which the human being vindicates his claim to reason—I mean the habit of frugality and forethought for the morrow in the man who lives by the labour of the day. We thus did expand the franchise to the working class, not by regarding them as the mere symbols of four crazy walls, but in proportion—I do not say as they had a stake in the country, for every man, woman, and child just born has a stake in his native country, but in proportion as they showed they were sensible of that stake, and had by the mere exercise of a virtue most useful to themselves—the mere principle of saving for the uncertain morrow—entered into the class of proprietors, and had become participators in that prudent regard for order which is the safeguard of property, and the main distinction between liberty, which is always thoughtful, and licence, which is always reckless. (Cheers.) You dismiss these attempts of ours to modify, refine, and exalt a mere popular franchise, dismiss them without one effort of your own to improve them,—and I believe they could be greatly improved and enlarged by a Government in whom reformers had confidence, and whom this House honoured with a majority; you dismiss not only our notions, but all the theories and all the warnings of your own ablest writers, and you who come into power upon the presumption of superior capabilities for a comprehensive scheme, you content yourselves with what?—rudely creating an additional constituency upon the express and sole principle that it is to be poorer and less intelligent than the present, without a single franchise of a higher nature; and you make that addition so numerous that in most of those large towns which are the centres of energy, which the member for Rochdale once told us "govern England," it is that poorer and less intelligent class that must take the lion's share of political power. (Cheers.) And when we are told by the hon. member for Birmingham and the hon. member for Leeds, that a £6 franchise is not so rigidly confined to the working class but that there are several £6 occupiers who are not actually working men, I say that in no way touches our objection. They are equally men subjected to the conditions of poverty and passion; and though we are willing to admit poverty and passion into the franchise, we are not willing to give them the lion's share of political power over capital and knowledge. (Cheers.) And I say this not as against the representation of the working of the poorer classes, but on behalf of their genuine and true representation; for if you reflect a moment you will own that their true representation must be more or less perfect in proportion to the knowledge which may exist in this House of the inseparable connexion between their interests and all our legislative functions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech which, whatever we may think of the budget it introduced, will remain among the monuments of English eloquence so long as the language lasts, told us truly that "the interest of the working man was consulted less by our cheapening the articles he consumes, than by our stimulating the trade which gives him wages and employment." I advance upon that argument, and I say therefore, that the true representative of the working man is in every wise legislator who stimulates trade, who strengthens credit, who exalts the standard of society, in which the working man rises with every step that raises the common interest of us all. (Hear, hear.) I say that he has a true representative in every profound lawyer who renders justice more accessible; in every enlightened philanthropist, who ameliorates the condition of humanity; nay, in every naval or military officer whose professional science suggests sounder defences, not only for the land we inhabit, but for the protection of the commerce which employs the millions, and which rises or falls with the honour of the flag that is only the safeguard of our wealth, because it is the symbol of our power. (Cheers.) But, are these the kind of representatives the working class would generally prefer if they were the great majority of electors? I say boldly, No. (Hear, hear.) For even in America, where education is far more equally diffused than it is with us, it is the common complaint that such are not the kind of representatives they prefer. Just hear what is said on that score by an American addressing his fellow-citizens—not a political malcontent declaiming on a popular hustings, but a man of high education (Mr. Doherty)—calmly addressing the literary societies of Lafayette College, and the title of his lecture is "Fears for the future of the Republic." After stating, as a well-known fact, that the more respectable citizens even of the commercial and industrial classes will tell you that they "scorn to mix in politics, their time can be better employed," he goes on to say, "thus the vast machinery of this huge Republic in all its departments is for the most part left to the controul of bands of men who make politics a trade—men who laugh at integrity, are insensible to patriotism, are regardless of intellect, who hate the man who tells the truth and will not cringe to them, and love the one who lowest bends, yet cheats them in the end. Surely it is of vital importance to the well-being of a State that its Legislature reflect the wishes of the people; yet there are those who legislate for the different States of the American Confederacy who are unable to read, much less to frame a statute; who know nothing of our past history, present wants, or future prospects; who are ignorant of the constitution, and would not dare to fill the humblest of clerkships, yet occupy seats in legislative halls. But their ignorance is their least fault. Corruption swarms around each Capitol, daring the gaze and defying the power of outraged constituencies; legislation is bought and sold. Within a year it has come to light that, in one of the vigorous States of the West the majority of the Legislature, with many of the State officers, in violation of their oaths and of honour, were purchased each for a given price. Better for us and for our posterity, better for our peace at home, our character abroad, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should meet but once in ten years than that the State should be disgraced by such representatives and dishonoured by such laws." (Cheers.) Yet these are the sort of representatives whom the majority of the working classes elect, uninfluenced by that aristocracy to whom the hon. member for Birmingham ascribes all the evils we endure. (Hear, hear.) So much for America. Now look to England. Let me ask who in our time has been the man who has had the largest share of the especial confidence of the working classes? Not the honorable member for Birmingham—(hear, hear)—but Mr. Feargus O'Connor. (Hear, hear.) And is there any member present who would say that at this moment the interests of the working classes are not better represented in this House by such gentlemen as I have described, and whom we may recognise wherever we turn our eyes, than they would be if they could turn this House into a synagogue of Feargus O'Conners? (Laughter and cheers.) But this bill is to amend the representation. How will it do that? Will it make the House of Commons wiser? Will it increase the knowledge, the integrity, the pecuniary independence, and the mental discipline without which we should have no strength in public opinion if we ever had to protect our freedom against an able tyrant and a standing army? We read in that masterly contribution to our history which Mr. Forster has just published, that when Charles I. attempted illegally to seize five members of this House all London rang with cries of "Parliament!" "Privilege!" and why? Because at that moment this House represented property, station, and knowledge, as well as patriotism and valour, and therefore it had strength in public opinion. But a few years later Cromwell expelled all the members and locked up the House itself; and there were then no cries of "Parliamentary privileges!" (Hear, hear.) There was scarcely a murmur heard out of doors. Why was that? Because the House was but a Rump Parliament. It had ceased to represent property, station, and knowledge; and therefore it had no strength in public opinion, though its large majority were stanch Reformers—nay, they were actually discussing a new Reform Bill, not very different from that of the hon. member for Birmingham, at the very moment when Cromwell and his pikemen entered. (Laughter and hear, hear.) Is there any gentleman here who will tell us that he expects to return to Parliament a wiser man—a sadder man, perhaps, he may be—when he knows he has ceased to represent property, station, and knowledge, and has become the delegate of the poorest householder in the borough he represents. (Hear, hear.) But how will this measure improve the constituent body? When that question was asked in the debates on the great Reform Bill, the answer of the Reformers was crushing. You then got rid of the boroughmonger, who sold his borough, and the potwalloper, who sold his vote; and your substitutes were trade, commerce, manufactures—that combination of various interests which is found in the middle ranks of society, which cannot be called a class, because it contains all classes, from the educated gentleman to the skilled artisan - (hear, hear)—and which, therefore, does represent a high average of the common sense of the common interest. (Cheers.) You then did not merely extend the franchise. To use the words, I think, of the late Lord Grey, "you purified, you exalted the constituency." (Hear, hear.) But when you are asked, "How does the little Reform Bill purify and exalt the constituency?" what will you answer? You will say, "It is true we found many persons of respectable means and education, who complained that they were without a suffrage; we did not attend to their complaint, but where we found persons living in lanes and alleys, at a rent which afforded the fair presumption that they had little property and less education, we conferred our new franchise exclusively on them. And so we purified and exalted the constituency." (Hear, hear.) Sir, let me venture to give you an illustration of the manner in which the little Reform Bill will probably work out the amendment of the representation and purify and exalt the constituency. I will first assume that the state of the world renders it likely that for some years to come our party differences will occur upon questions affecting our foreign relations. Let me suppose some such question on which Parliament has been dissolved, some question that shall not trespass on what we should now call delicate matters. Let us suppose it only a new quarrel with China. Nothing more likely than that. Suddenly, then, there appear before your new constituency in one of those boroughs which the noble lord reserves as the nursery of rising genius and the refuge of ill-treated statesmen, two dignified and imposing persons, whom that new constituency do not know from Adam—(laughter)—but these are rival candidates,—Thomson is a rising genius, Browne an ill treated statesman; Thomson supports the Government—genius that rises generally does support a Government—(laughter); Browne sides with the Opposition—ill-treated statesmen naturally do that. (Renewed laughter.) They both proceed to canvass Mr. Smith, one of your new electors, a journeyman plasterer—the hon. member for Leeds thinks that plasterers are entitled to a preferential difference—living in a frail tenement, much in need of plaster, and struggling hard to pay off a harassing debt of £3. (Laughter, and "hear.") Thomson, who supports the Government in a naval and military expedition to Pekin, appeals to Smith's patriotism for the chastisement of the Chinese barbarians and the prestige of the English name. Browne condemns that criminal and somewhat costly expedition, and is eloquent on the right of humanity and the inoffensive character of an Oriental but industrious population. The more the candidates talk the less interest they excite in the heart of Smith, one way or the other, for the affairs of China. In fact his whole mind is absorbed in the consideration of those £3, which neither of these eloquent strangers helps him to pay. (Laughter.) Now there appears a third person on the stage, and he whispers to Smith, "Vote for humanity and Browne; vote for the preservation of the Celestial empire and its countless millions; and you shall have 30s." Smith indignantly rejects a bribe thus coarsely offered; nevertheless it cannot but occur to him that 30s. would half-pay off his debt, and, for the first time in his life he begins to conceive an interest in the affairs of China. Now, there appears a fourth person, the real *Deus ex machina*—a solicitor, or a solicitor's confidential agent,—a fellow townsman, a man whose word is as good as his bond; and he whispers to Smith, "You are an honest man, and not to be bribed; I know all your affairs; you are tormented by that paltry debt of £3; that debt shall never trouble you any further if you vote for Thomson and your country's glory." (Laughter.) Well, Smith begins to think of his wife's anxious face, of his children's scanty supper; thinks what a blessing it would be to rise the next morning free from the incubus of these £3; and as he so thinks, can you wonder that he begins to care no more for the Celestial Empire than the Celestial Empire cares for him? (Laughter and cheers.) The man's heart is tempted, the elector's vote is bought. That is the origin of corruption, and such corruption soon becomes contagious in proportion as you multiply voters to whose knowledge China is a phantom, and to whose wants £3 are the Indies. (Cheers.) These instances occur now, but will you tell me that they will not be much more numerous under your new constituency—aye, and on questions far more vitally important to England than an expedition to Pekin? But why more numerous? Because poverty and debt are not the staple of your present constituency. But reduce your franchise to almost the humblest tenements in which poverty can face debt, and I leave the conjecture of the probable result to your own indulgent knowledge of human nature. Are we to be told that the ballot would cure this? The ballot! Why, is there a gentleman, old enough to sit in this House and yet young enough to believe that if our friend Smith, who is not a bad man, and who will not break the promise he has given on a consideration, could drop into the ballot-box a vote, perhaps against the inclination of his party, he would not have a conscience still more placidly resigned to that chastisement of the Celestial Empire and that vindication of his country's glory by which thus, quietly, unobtrusively, and without giving offence to any one, he could pay off his debt of £3, and, perhaps, by that vote serve to add £3,000,000 more to the debt of England? (Cheers.) The hon. member for Birmingham has a more speedy and decided cure for this evil. He would get rid altogether of those nurseries of rising genius—those asylums of ill-treated statemen; he would have only constituencies so numerous that they are less likely to be bribed in detail than bribed wholesale, by some system of direct taxation which shall reduce the duties on the articles £6 householders consume, or defray all the expenditure necessary to the land they inhabit and the freedom they enjoy, at the exclusive cost of persons who are better lodged than themselves This kind of corruption I hold to be infinitely more dangerous than the other; for a nation may continue great and flourishing even though rich candidates do bride poor electors, but the greatest nation in the world must become bankrupt and ruined if the poor could carry any system of taxation which embodies a principle that confiscates the property of the rich. Therefore, though I am far from saying that a bolder redistribution of seats is not required for the ultimate settlement of this question, I say that if that redistribution is to be based on a £6 franchise, without any equipoise, in all the larger urban constituencies substituted for smaller boroughs you will render the danger of a low franchise immeasureably more formidable, and, though there may be less individual bribery than among small constituencies, will incur a much greater risk of that general political corruption which ends either in the spoliation of property or the loss of freedom. Yet, if you pass this Bill, the member for Birmingham is quite right in thinking that an extensive redistribution of seats, which shall give the same £6 franchise to urban multitudes, must follow. "Give him," he says, "this £6 borough suffrage, and he will then fix a lever that shall lift about a hundred gentlemen round him out of their seats, and launch them into the abyss of space." (A laugh.) That is the very next of what he mildly calls "successive steps;" and, when I heard him thus inhumanly predict the massacre of the confiding innocents who were then actually grouped around his very knees, I turned towards those unfortunate gentlemen with a thrill of superstitious awe at the despondent resignation with which they seemed to hear the executioner announce their doom. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, then, I think this change will not make the representative body wiser nor the constituent body purer. An hon. member said in the former debates, that "this was an age of progress," and from that fact he argued that, because we had railways and steam, therefore we ought to have a £6 constituency. I don't see the *sequitur*. Steam and railways are produced by the science of the learned and the capital of the rich; and I cannot understand by what principle of logic I am to call that a progress which places our legislation at the mercy of men who are the reverse of learned and the opposite of rich. (Cheers.) The Home Secretary says he supports the bill because the time has come to make some further progress in the same direction in which we made so great an advance in 1831. I agree with him. But by this bill you do not advance; you go back to the direction from which that great reform so resolutely departed, you go back by one long stride towards the old scot and lot voters, whom the great Reform Bill was originally designed to get rid of,—go back to the very constituency which the experience of centuries had proved to be venal. (Cheers.) It seems to me that we thus engender the coarsest vices of democracy without any of its redeeming grandeur. Pure democracy, in the classic sense of the word, has conferred on the civilized world too many benefits as well as warnings not to have its full share of enthusiastic admirers among the men of cultivated minds and generous hearts. But for pure democracy you must have the elements that preserve its honesty and insure its duration. Those elements are not to be found in old societies with vast depositories of wealth, of influence, of education; they belong to the youth of nations, such as colonies, and when any gentleman cites to us the examples of a colony for some democratic change that he would recommend to the ancient monarchy of England I can only say that he has not studied the horabook of legislation. (Hear, hear.) The acute democrats of that sublime republic by which we are all unconsciously instructed whenever we discuss the problems of governments, the acute democrats of Athens were well aware of the truth I endeavour before it is yet too late to impress upon you; they were well aware that democracy cannot long co-exist with great inequalities of wealth and power; they, therefore, began by ostracizing the powerful to end by persecuting the rich. (Cheers.) And I cannot forget, since I have referred to that noble commonwealth, which may almost be called the England of the ancient world, that one main cause for the rapid decline and fall of Athens has been traced by those writers, whose authority the scholars I see before me will agree to accept, to the adoption of the very principle you now commend to us—I mean the extension of the suffrage to the class who are eager for political change and least accustomed to weigh political consequences. (Hear, hear.) That extension would have been then justified by much the same arguments you use now. It could have been truly said that the extension was not very large in itself; that it still left the whole suffrage small compared to the whole of the male adult population; that it did not admit even the majority of the working classes, for the working classes there were chiefly slaves or settlers; it would have been said, "Care you for your own countrymen? Can you dispute the intelligence of any class of Athenians?" and, indeed, the humblest Athenian had facilities for education that we can't give to our working men. All such arguments would have been very plausible—they are the arguments we hear today. But, nevertheless, that extension did contrive to give to poverty and passion a preponderating power over capital and knowledge; and the results were soon visible in a series of "successive steps"—in new tamperings with the suffrage in the same direction, in a plentiful crop of eloquent demagogues outbidding Liberal statesmen; in a system of direct taxation, which was unjust to the rich, and made the rich either indifferent to politics or hostile to liberty; in unwise expeditions called for by a brave and haughty population, who called for them the more willingly because the rich paid for them; in the destruction of the fleets which had secured to the England of the ancient world the empire of the seas; in her subjugation by her nearest formidable rival, who possessed a genius more military than her own, whom her free speaking had seriously offended, and who, under the conduct of a chief of whom it was said—pause, and think whether the same can be said of any foreign chief now living—"that where the lion's skin fell short he eked it out with the fox's," while her orators still talked about "progress," while her factions still wrangled for power, sailed into the Piræus itself, and gave her liberty to the winds. (Cheers.) But why do we all hastily yet languidly agree to shovel this question away, to accept any measure of reform, though what it is to reform none of us could satisfactorily explain? Is it not because we all do desire for the next ten or twelve years to have done with the subject? And I can well understand that gentlemen on both sides should feel eager this very session to try and effect a compromise which, though not final, will give a new constitution a trial for at least half the term of years which we have given to the constitution of 1832. To attain that object, I should myself be prepared to approve a measure really comprehensive and substantial, that shall unite a larger representation of numbers with some such securities for the representation of property as the *Economist* newspaper has suggested. For it is better, of the two, if we are to alter our house, to alter it so as to get rid of its chief inconveniences than it is to pass the best part of our lives in the hands of the architects. One may put up with a great deal of alteration if one can say, "Thank Heaven, one is settled at last;" but there is no inconvenience equal to that of never being settled at all. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, is there one gentleman who can flatter himself or us that if we pass this bill we are one jot nearer to settling the question of parliamentary reform? There is not a single inconvenience of which educated men complain that this bill even attempts to mitigate; no attempt to lessen the expenses of elections in counties—I suspect that these expenses will be doubled; no attempt to enfranchise the many enlightened and respectable men who happen not to be householders; no attempt to lessen the chances of bribery—on the contrary, as we have seen to increase them. Then the next general election will not inaugurate this Reform Bill, but rather record the dissatisfaction of its own supporters at its crudity and incompleteness, and their solemn pledges that they will continue with increased ardour to struggle—what for? Why, for a new Reform Bill. (Cheers.) So that this measure is only the shoeing-horn to some fresh miracle of cobbling, in which, with weary feet, and in "successive steps," we shall plod the same dull road, sure to pass our nights again under the same old sign of the Blue Boar. (Cheers and laughter.) I say, then, as men of business, we do not get our consideration; that when we have paid the bill we do not get that acquittance and receipt which can alone reconcile our doubts as to the justice and propriety of the demand. The member for Birmingham says persuasively, "Take this, or you will get something worse." But if we take this do we not strengthen his hands to give us something worse into the bargain? (Cheers.) Thus we go into committee on this bill with the conviction beforehand that it pleases no one and settles nothing—that, do what we can with it it, will remedy no evil; produce no benefit, satisfy no class—not even the working men, all we shall have done, if we pass the bill, is to place an empire, which rests its wealth and greatness upon causes so artificial and delicate that, once destroyed, that wealth and greatness could no more return to England than they could ever again return to Venice, in the hands of men whose means of existence and facilities of education are—if a household test be any test at all—nearly one-half below the lowest standard of the existing suffrage in our towns. (Cheers.) So much for the bill itself. A word now as to the time in which we are called upon to pass it. The Home Secretary says he hopes there is to be no ignoble recourse to the Fabian policy of delay, while at the same time he rejoices that there is to be a committee of the House of Lords to consider whether that Fabian policy in England may not be entitled to receive the same praise that it received in Rome, where it was called, in classical expressions that have passed into proverbs, "The salvation of the State and the shield of the Commonwealth." And it does seem to me the height of inconsistency to concede a committee of the other House of Parliament upon the very points that we are called upon to take for granted (great cheering), so that this House may stamp its approval on the bill simultaneously with the publication of evidence which may show that if we had waited for three months we should have found that we had been legislating for remote generations upon data on which the Home Secretary would not have filled up the humblest office in the public department, or accepted a tenant on a seven years' lease for the smallest farm on his private estate. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But, even if no such committee had been conceded, I would ask if there be not two very evident causes which render this special time peculiarly unfortunate for discarding a legislative body with which the nation has become familiar, and choosing another of which it can know nothing. Those causes are, first, the state of affairs abroad; secondly, the state of our finances at home. (Hear, hear.) On the one side all the signs and omens that indicate storms, on the other the gulf of an enormous deficit which this Parliament first sanctions and widens, and then, like many a private speculator, commits suicide rather than face the day of reckoning. (Cheers and laughter.) But let us first glance at the state of affairs abroad. The Chancellor of the Duchy said in the debate before Easter, "Affairs abroad were critical when you (Lord Derby's Government) introduced a Reform Bill. War in Europe was then imminent; you did your best to prevent it, but that war soon broke out." Perfectly true; and, as an *ad captandum* argument addressed to a £6 constituency, the right hon. baronet's answer would be very clever and telling. But addressed to this House, as at present constituted, it seems to me to be a poor resort to what schoolboys call the *tu quoque* kind of logic, and not quite worthy the right hon. baronet's just reputation for ability and candour. The difference between the two periods of time is immense. That difference has become infinitely more marked since the commencement of the session. The noble lord who is at once the introducer of this bill and the responsible Minister for Foreign Affairs has not only acknowledged but enforced that difference in speeches in the House and despatches to Foreign Ministers, which have been equally worthy of himself and faithful to the sentiments of the country; and I am sure there is not a loyal gentleman on this side the House who will not pardon and perhaps even sympathize with me when I say that, looking towards the chief under whom I once served as a private soldier, I rejoice to think that here at least I can equally defend my country's honour and his renown. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, I say to the Chancellor of the Duchy that his colleague, the noble Secretary, will tell him that the difference between the two periods of time—between the time when Lord Derby's Government introduced a Reform Bill and the time in which we now are—is immense. In a war undertaken by France for the independence of Italy there was nothing that threatened England; in the peace concluded by France can we say the same? We see before us, as we saw then, a neighbour of gigantic power. He said then to us, "This power I will not use for one selfish object." We had no right to disbelieve him. Now we not only see the power but the use that is made of it, and events have shown that our neighbour says one thing and means another. You now know the character and conditions of the French Empire; you now know that the peace of the world and the security of England hang on the nod of a single man, whose thoughts none of us can penetrate, whose ambition none of us can measure. At the stroke of his pen the existing geography of Europe can be changed as rapidly as in his own country a republic that vied with the American collapsed into a sovereignty as imperial as that of the Roman Cæsars—a sovereignty, like theirs, preserving the forms while it destroys the substance of liberty, and more dangerous to its neighbours than the ancient monarchies around it, because it is as little bound by their scruples as it is by their treaties. (Hear, hear.) It has the young blood of the Revolution out of which it sprang, and inherits both the license and the force of the multitudes who feel themselves crowned in its coronation. Thus it combines in a terrible union the arts and necessities of a brilliant demagogue with the armies and objects of a military chief. Such a combination is rare; it has never hitherto occurred in the history of the world without threatening the landmarks of its neighbours, and woe to the nation that it finds unprepared to cope with its twofold power over the multitude that it dazzles and the armies that it wields! (Cheers.) And the danger is greater because we deal with no vulgar tyrant, no petty dissimulator. The Emperor of the French has those high attributes of genius which render even his defects popular and majestic with the people that he governs. He has capacities for organisation not inferior to those of his illustrious uncle, and he consolidates both his ambition and his intellect by an inflexible singleness of purpose, by a mixture of secrecy in design and promptitude in action, which give the vigour of Richelieu and the astuteness of Mazarin to the leader of 600,000 soldiers. Such are the character and conditions of the French Empire, involving nothing that would justify our taking one step either to court hostility or forfeit alliance, nothing that should make us depart from our position as an insular commercial population by seeking to excite a counter league among the Powers of the Continent before they themselves invoked our assistance, but involving much that requires unrelaxing vigilance as well as disciplined judgment on the part even less of Ministers than of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) And therefore it does seem to me a wanton imprudence to discard at this moment a legislative body whose fidelity to English interests and English honour has been proved and tested, which certainly cannot be worn-out and effete, which is actually younger than most of the youngest members among us, which has not spent thirty years in acquiring some familiar acquaintance with its arduous duties, for a new and national legislative body, chosen by the minimum of political experience to meet times that may require the maximum of political knowledge. (Cheers.) The Home Secretary says this transfer of political power will be a security against invasion, and that Napoleon I. fell because he was unpopular. What is meant by that argument and that historical illustration? Is the Queen of England unpopular? (Hear, hear.) Has the nation shown that it requires a £6 constituency to teach it the virtue of self-defence? (Hear, hear.) Or is it implied that the House of Commons needs amendment in one simple respect to render it more disposed and more resolved to resist an invader? (Hear, hear.) I deny the ungrateful imputation. (Cheers.) This poor House, as at present constituted, has borne us gallantly through a war which tasked all our national virtues and showed us all our administrative defects. With an energy which had no signs of decrepitude it has adapted our armaments to the improved science of the age, and placed this country in a state of defence which will need steady patience and self-sacrifice to maintain. Are we sure that that patience and self-sacrifice will equally characterise the new constituency and their new representatives? (Hear, hear.) No doubt we shall have members just as anxious for what is called the honour of the country, who will make high sounding speeches against truckling to absolute sovereigns, and insist on the right of the House of Commons to become the garrulous confident of every secret which Cabinets would keep to themselves. (Laughter.) But will the new representatives of the new constituency be as provident of practical defences as they may be lavish of verbal provocatives? (Cheers and laughter.) Will they as readily submit to the taxation which is necessary for self-defence so long as the world shall see wars commenced for the propagation of ideas, and peace concluded by the acquisition of domains? (Loud cheers.) Sir, it is possible that they may possess all such requisite qualities in a higher degree than ourselves and our constituents; but at least there is a doubt the other way, and, seeing that doubt, it would be no such great infelicity if, at a juncture so critical, we could be contented to let well alone—if we could defer putting this great nation into the lottery of chance until we could see more distinctly whether the goddess who presides at the wheel be indeed the Fortune who smiles upon peace and commerce, "*domina æquorus*," or rather that more terrible diety *cuncos manu gestans aëna*," whose attributes are calamity and war. (Hear, hear.) But still more do I think it would have become this Parliament to remit to its successor a less formidable balance-sheet of deficit and revenue. I say nothing here against the budget or the treaty, on which I have refrained from all other opposition than that of a silent, and, I will add, a reluctant vote, partly because of the sincere, and, may I say in his absence, the affectionate admiration in which I hold not more the talents than the character of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; partly because, though I doubt the prudence of both those measures, I fully recognise the generous and enlightened hopes upon which, whatever the issue, they may rest their vindication. (Hear, hear.) I say nothing, then, against the financial scheme of the Government; but I do say to this House, which has sanctioned that scheme by so large a majority, that if we, the Parliament of Lord Grey's Reform Bill, have been the trustees for this infant constituency, it would surely be well if we could render accounts to the ward whose year of attaining majority we so impatiently

SHIPPING.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Dart, for Port Cooper; Wansfell, for Calcutta; Minnehaha, for Hongkong; Wonga Wonga (s.), Success, General Wool, Prince Patrick, Native Lass, and Abbey, for Melbourne; Ell Whitney, for Mauritius; Simoda, for Callao; H.M.S. Niger, for New Zealand; Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane; Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay; Fenella (s.), for Clarence River.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 24.

William and Ann, from Wollongong, with 30 tons coal; Atlantic, from Newcastle, with 120 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 sheep, 45 bales hay, 70 bags grain and potatoes, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 24.

William and Ann, for Wollongong.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Dart, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Ell Whitney, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Wansfell, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Simoda, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Minnehaha, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Eagle, this day, at noon.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Fenella (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

THE GALE.

AFTER a duration of fifty-six hours, the fury of the late gale has passed over, and we are happy to state, as far as this port is concerned, has left no melancholy record of disasters to the shipping.

Early yesterday morning the Washington had her steam up, ready to proceed to the quarantine ground for the purpose of securely mooring the Harmony hulk. Suitable ground-tackling being taken down by order of the Port Master for that purpose, she started at 9 a.m.—the gale raging furiously from the S.E.—and proceeded to Watson's Bay, where a pilot's crew was taken on board, their boat being towed across the Heads. She started again about 10 o'clock, at which time a terrific squall, or rather cyclone, came on at S.W., paving rapidly round to the southward and then to the N.E. The Washington, however, held her course, bravely and reached Spring Cove, with the boat still in tow, without the least accident. The sight from the steamer's deck when crossing the Heads was awfully grand. Wave after wave of mountain sea swept inwards in one continuous roll—their heavy crests curling and gathering strength as they passed onward, until, bursting on the rocky headland of Middle Head and adjacent points, the foam was carried high above the cliffs and swept far inland by the fury of the gale. H. M. S. Niger, with steam up, and topgallant and royalmasts housed, was riding in Watson's Bay, with two anchors down, while to leward of her, and consequently more exposed to the swell, were the barques Success and General Wool, and the schooners Pacific and Prince Patrick, while close under George's Head, the Sancho Panza schooner, which came into port at 4 a.m. yesterday, was seen at anchor. The dangerous position of this vessel speedily attracted the attention of Captain Crscroft, who, finding the weather getting, if possible, worse, at once sent an officer and boat's crew to her assistance, who, on their arrival, found that pilot Jenkins, Shank, and Fullerton, with two boats, had been laying by her, fearful of her parting and going on shore. The offer of assistance was not accepted, and the boat returned to the Niger, but had hardly reached that vessel ere a signal of distress was run up by the schooner. Captain Cracroft at once got underway, and fired a gun for a pilot to come on board, which was immediately answered by Mr. Fullerton, who, on reaching the Niger, found that pilot Jenkins was already in charge, having pulled up from the schooner to request assistance. The Niger then steamed down to her, and rounding to a short distance ahead, hawsers were passed on board, and the schooner towed from her perilous position to safe anchorage in Watson's Bay. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Cracroft for the prompt manner in which he carried his fine ship into such close proximity with this dangerous headland, for the purpose of preventing the possible loss of life and property.

It appears that the signal seen flying at the Quarantine Station on Monday afternoon had been made by Mr. Carrol, the superintendent, who was fearful of the Harmony parting her temporary moorings and going on shore. Fortunately his fears were groundless, as she was found when the Washington (s.) arrived alongside to be all right. The heavy anchor and chains taken down by the steamer were, however, laid down and the hulk properly secured. The Washington again got underway, and returned in safety to Sydney. With the exception of the Simoda (American ship), who dragged her anchors until close to the rocks in Mosman's Bay, all the vessels in the stream rode out the gale without any damage, and she was taken in tow by the Washington and placed in safety. In conclusion we may state that the gale has been the most violent witnessed for years on this coast, and several experienced nautical men give it as their opinion that the centre must have passed over this port.

The Collaroy (s.), left Sydney at 7 a.m. on Monday, and reached Morpeth the same afternoon in spite of the heavy weather she had to contend with. She sailed again yesterday at her usual time and arrived at 6.30 p.m.

The schooner Gazelle, which vessel went ashore at Newcastle on Monday, had broken up during that night. There were no other wrecks visible along the coast as the Collaroy passed up yesterday.

STEAMER TELEGRAPH.—We understand that this vessel will, on her return from Moreton Bay, be laid up for a short overhaul previous to the commencement of the wool season.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Wide Bay steamer does not sail until this evening; the Moreton Bay steamer is detained until to-morrow, and the Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne, will not leave until Saturday.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Rangatira arrived at Melbourne on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

July 3.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney, during the night.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 21.—Havilah (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Omeo (s.), Deva, for Melbourne; John Ormerod, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 24.—9 a.m., Queenscliff, E. strong, cloudy.
Albury, E., cloudy.
Gundagai, E., cloudy.
Yass, S.E., cloudy.
Goulburn, E.S.E., rainy.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial communication perfect.		
Northern	"	interrupted.
Western	"	"
Railway	"	perfect.
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania	"	interrupted.

NEWCASTLE.

THE Gazelle schooner, Captain Simmons, left Newcastle on Monday, the 23rd instant, with a cargo of coals for Sydney. The sea was high, the wind light from north-west, the ebb tide set her into the bight—she got amongst the breakers. The life boat was got underweigh, and succeeded in rescuing the crew. This morning there is no vestige of the schooner. The Gazelle was lately purchased by Mr. Sawyer, of Sydney.
July 24th.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 24, 8·30 a.m.	S.S.E.	Strong gales, and rain.
Noon,	E. by E.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. July.		SUN Rises	Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After
25	WEDNESDAY	7 5	5 9	12 0	12 12

MOON.—First Quarter, 25th instant, 3h. 44m., p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

THE expedition of GARIBALDI, although an adventure attended with more than usual promise, is but an adventure still. In his late service to the Italian cause, this extraordinary man was under the ægis of the laws of war;—his present enterprise, under whatever moral sanctions it may seem to be undertaken, is nevertheless in opposition to the law of nations. He carries no flag but the flag of insurrection. He comes from no State, and is accredited by no public authority. He has gone, with his life in his hand, to bear not only the dangers of the field, but the certain execution which will ensue should he fall into the hands of the Neapolitan Court. In that court chivalry is a crime. The greater the ability and heroism of the General the more intense the hatred against him. His devotion to the cause of Italian freedom is only an aggravation of his military offence. Thus there will be "short shrift" should his enemies ever have him in their power. For this we can no more blame them than we do the savage beast for tearing to pieces a philosopher or a child.

It is not improbable, therefore, that the next mail may bring tidings of GARIBALDI's death; that his splendid career is over, and that he has taken his place among those departed heroes whose character holds the stern moralist in suspense, and whose justification must be sought in the depth and extent of the evils which they have risen to repress, and the probability in favour of success. It is not a good cause that will justify an insurrection. The true patriot will not desperately rush on destruction, however galling the tyranny under which he lives. There must be an honest consideration of the probabilities of victory on the side of the people before any good and wise man could promote their rising. It is in the nature of things that a Power which has encountered insurrection, and overcame it, will be more and more oppressive, and that its cruelty will be intense in proportion to its sense of feebleness, and as it is watched by an indignant population who anticipate and pray for its overthrow.

From the days of TACITUS to the present moment every historian has pointed out these consequences of despotism—when weak and at the same time detested. Just as now the tyranny of a Turkish Government is more cruel than that of the Russian, and the rule of an Italian Prince sustained by thirty thousand bayonets, is an enormous exaggeration of the despotism of the French Emperor, sustained by 600,000 men. Despotism is naturally mild, although it is positive and precise. Where it encounters no insurgent spirit it often breathes the most genial sympathy and benevolence. Thus it is said that a succession of Roman Emperors, whose sway lasted for nearly a century, constituted an epoch the happiest known to the human race.

The probabilities of success in insurrections against Governments are in modern times greatly diminished. When Europe was without standing armies, when the citizen was the soldier, and when a few small garrisons were the sole military forces in times of peace, a sudden outburst would overthrow a dynasty. Even a standing army may be useless where its members are accustomed to discuss questions of State, and to esteem themselves part of the people. The soldier is then lost in the citizen. Or if disorganization does not proceed so far as to change the soldier into an insurgent, it may destroy that confidence in his cause which is necessary to nerve his arm, and make him an easy victim to panic or to remorse. Where, however, a Government has had power to constitute an army purely for the purposes of despotism—to weed it of all likely to sympathise with the populace—to accustom it to violence and lawlessness, producing reciprocal hatreds between itself and the people—such an army may, perhaps, be relied upon in the hour of insurrection, were not this probability weakened by the fact that cowardice is the twin sister of cruelty. Established governments can bring to prompt issue popular convulsions. Italy could never have thrown off the Austrian yoke by its own efforts. The people might have provided themselves with knives and muskets, but artillery—the great modern arm—would have been wanting. Their great cities would have been instantly overcome or destroyed, and, scattered over the country, the insurgents would have been hunted like partridges—obliged to take refuge in the recesses of their hills. A foreign force intervening may give time to the people to rally their national strength, as now in Italy, but without some such means by which artillery may be available in the defence of their cause they must inevitably sink under the crushing weight of military discipline, and, above all, of a hundred cannon.

The attitude of some of the Powers in reference to GARIBALDI's movements is at best equivocal. That Sardinia should wish him success is inevitable; because Naples, released from its intestine panic, might pour a part of her troops into the States of the POPE, and thus release his own army to attack the legations. Such is probably the indirect object of GARIBALDI's expedition—to give employment to the Neapolitan Government, and thus secure the consolidation of VICTOR EMMANUEL's throne. Under these circumstances it is hardly possible that he should not wish him success. The language of France is as ambiguous as are probably its views. On the one hand it has to preserve its own independence of all accidents connected with this rising: on the other hand it has to hold itself in readiness to give a direction to popular success.

So little has often resulted from revolutions in favour of the people, that a distant spectator may readily doubt that any permanent amelioration will result from this. There is, however, in man a sense of fitness which is gratified by a catastrophe following a career of crime. If a Government—weak, cruel, inimical to the very exercise of the human faculties, and a disgrace to civilization, is removed, the public conscience is somewhat appeased, although it may not be clear that its successors will use that power wisely. We seem to hear the voice of the Eternal in the midst of these tempests, asserting that the happiness of a people can only be secured by their virtue, while a throne can only be permanently established in righteousness.

IF it is the business of the journalist to record and comment on the events of the day, then, undoubtedly, there is no subject that can put forth claims comparable to those of the weather. For the past four days this has been the absorbing topic. Even politics have been forgotten. The most inveterate agitators abstained from discussing the prospects of Mr. ROBERTSON's Land Bill, or the chances of another Cabinet crisis, and the pickings it might involve. Business was at a stand-still; shops might as well have been closed. No customer was to be seen in the streets; tradesmen, if so minded, had the opportunity of quietly overhauling their stock, or looking up their books, which the revelations of the Insolvent Court show, are too often allowed to get sadly in arrears. Merchants were idle, for no country orders came in, for the simple reason that they could not get along. The land mails were stopped by impassable creeks, and the coasting steamers had to return baffled and weather-beaten. The weather was fairly the master of the situation, and put a veto on all pleasure or profit—establishing a practical suspension of all out-door operations, except such as were almost absolutely necessary. Cabmen alone seemed to thrive, and they indemnified themselves for their exposure by rejoicing over heavy fares, for it is a prime article of cabby's creed that the licensed rates were fixed for fair weather, and do not hold good in a driving storm. It is part of our Australian experiences to have such storms two or three times a year, but it is doubtful whether the weather was ever more violent than it was the night before last. The few scattered messages that reach us by the electric telegraph tell the old story of floods. The season has hitherto been singularly propitious for agriculture, and the prospects of the coming crop were very promising. On the low lands much of this promise will probably be blighted, if the young shoots and the soil are washed away, or, what is as bad, covered with sand. Here and there, some patches may perhaps be all the richer for the submersion. After such heavy falls of rain we always fear to have accounts come in of loss of life. Bush travellers who had quitted their homes on business across country—mailmen carrying the letters along the highways—find themselves overtaken by the growing storm; and creeks that were fordable a day or or two before, are swollen and raging torrents. To go forward is to risk life, retreat is barred in the same way; while the idea of camping out in the pelting pitiless storm, with no chance of a warm meal or a dry bed, is enough to stimulate a man to run great risks. Too often, the strength of the torrent overmasters the strength of the horse and his rider, and both roll down the stream, till their bodies are entangled in the boughs of some fallen tree. Such are the perils that ever and anon counterpoise the charms of bush life. Travellers by the public vehicles along the main road, if subjected to less damage, come in for their share of discomfort. The roads are covered with sludge instead of metal. The bogged horses flounder along with difficulty, and, if a broad river is reached, the dripping passengers have to make a forced halt, and the comfortable hostelry on the other side is unattainable; for the art of bridge-building in New South Wales has not yet attained the perfection of constructing viaducts above the reach of floods. It has been the fashion hitherto to build two or three bridges under the water line, and rebuild or repair them where they are destroyed or damaged, rather than build one good one that should be sufficiently lofty to be permanent. In the course of time experience will, perhaps teach us wisdom in this respect; and in proportion as the country becomes more settled, and the maintenance of intercommunication becomes more important, we shall learn to see that, as floods are to be expected, they ought to be adequately provided against.

We do not at present know the range of the storm. It has come mainly from the east, the wind varying capriciously from the north to the south. Some of those gales are quite local, others course over a wide area. If it has prevailed as far south as Cape Howe, we hardly like to think of the two or three thousand diggers encamped on the plateau of the Maneroo country, many of whom have been tempted to stay by the comparative mildness of the winter hitherto, and who may also have been tempted to go earlier than they had originally intended, on account of the non-appearance of the much talked of snowstorms. They have probably had quite enough now to confirm any wavering faith they might have had as to the probability of such visitations. What has been rain with us has been snow with them, and on that bleak and unsheltered elevation the whole force of the eastern gale would break with terrible fury. Perhaps, not a few have repented their folly or their haste, as they cowered miserably under their drays, or tried in vain to keep tight to its peg the wretched protection of their pervious calico tents. All along the roads, too, are pilgrims concentrating from every quarter on Kiandra, many of whom will get such a soaking as would cool their ardour, were it not that the *auri sacra fames* is the most unappeasable passion of human nature. If any of our readers should have been making preparations last week for setting out to Kiandra, we should advise them to suspend operations for a few days, till we hear how those who have already attained the tableland have fared during the late inclement weather. We shall be glad to hear that our apprehensions have been needless, and that no great suffering and no loss of life have been experienced.

Generally, it is on the sea side rather than on the land side that we look to hear of fatal casualties after such weather. The loss of the Dunbar was brought to many a mind by Monday night's gale. Even the new lighthouse is no guarantee against a repetition of such catastrophes, for, though the harbour entrance is thereby made more distinct, it is a perilous task for any vessel to work in and take up a proper position in safety, while the prevalent haziness renders all solar observations impossible, and prevents the mariner from seeing the coast till he is too late to claw off if he should find himself in the wrong place. The coasters, too, many of which are of small tonnage, and are running in ballast, are awkwardly situated if caught in such gales on a lee shore. But we have reason to hope that there are not many out under such circumstances.

It is not unusual when this rough weather prevails to hear many immigrants speak in anything but complimentary terms of the climate, and make odious comparisons with that of the mother country. But gales quite as severe and long-continued are known on the coast of Britain; while even if there were not, the accounts given by the journals brought out by the last mail of the prolonged severity of the winter are enough to make anybody who reads them willing to exchange such dreary discomfort for a few gusty days every equinox, and a few broiling days every summer.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

MAJOR-GENERAL PRATT and staff embarked on board the Victoria, to-day, for Taranaki, with 50 rank and file of the 40th Regiment. The Volunteers, with their band, assembled in great strength, to cheer the regulars on their way to the pier. General enthusiasm greeted the Victorian officers as they passed along the streets. About forty invalids and boys of the 40th are all that remain in Melbourne.

A great meeting of the unemployed was held in the Eastern Market yesterday, and another of the Conventionists in the evening. Their demonstrations appear to be arranged regularly for a few days before the departure of the English mail.

Ministers have proposed in the Assembly to disagree with the Council's amendments on the Land Bill *in toto*, with the view of bringing about a conference for a settlement of the differences. At the same time the Chief Secretary has announced his intention, in the event of the bill not passing, of invoking the aid of the Orders in Council, and giving every settler free selection and pre-emptive right under the same orders, as the squatters hold their stations. O'Shanassy is opposing the Ministerial course.

Flour looking downwards slightly.

The Ottawa will receive the South Australian mail at King George's Sound from the Oscar.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

The corn market has been somewhat firmer. For wheat 7s. 6d. for parcels intended for shipment has been readily offered. Flour is £17 10s., but not so firm as wheat.

Repayment of ad valorem duties levied since 23rd May commenced this morning.

THE SEASON.—The severe frosts of last week, as was generally anticipated, have been followed by wet weather. On Thursday some light sprinkling rain fell, and again on Friday, but it was not until Saturday morning that the showers became at all heavy. On Saturday, rain fell nearly all day, steadily, but not very heavy. On Sunday showers fell through part of the day; and on Monday some light showers fell at intervals. These rains will do great good to most of the farms, the land requiring moisture, except in the rich and low spots.—*Maitland Mercury.*

A GOOD APPETITE.—A Pennsylvanian editor, in an appeal to his patrons, says:—"The editor wants grain, pork, tallow, candles, whisky, linen, bees'-wax, wool, and anything else he can eat."

PURE DEMOCRACY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I was delighted to read in your valuable paper, a few days ago, a letter from "Senex," to the members of the Executive Council, transmitting for their edification Lord Macaulay's admirable letter, to Mr. Randall of New York, on the subject of American institutions, wherein he points out with wonderful clearness and force the disastrous consequences which must inevitably ensue to any State in which the "Supreme authority is entrusted to the majority of citizens *told by the head*; or, in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society;" whilst he expresses his conviction "that institutions purely democratic must sooner or later destroy liberty, or civilization, or both!"

Although expressed so late as 1857, these are not new opinions of Lord Macaulay, whom I consider one of the first authorities in the world on a subject of this nature; and the more so, because no one can doubt the *liberality* of his opinions on all political questions—not that liberality, indeed, which is sufficient to satisfy the democratic cravings of a senseless mob urged on by worthless demagogues, but such as is consistent with true constitutional freedom—under that glorious form of government which is alike the envy and admiration of the world, because it ensures to its citizens a greater amount of security in property, and practical liberty in person, than any other that human wisdom has been able to devise. Who is there that has read those splendid orations, delivered by Macaulay in the House of Commons on parliamentary reform, in the years 1831 and 1832, but must admire the spirit of enlightened freedom which pervades every passage of them. He never, however, loses sight of the true principle of the British Constitution. Throughout he expresses himself as strongly "opposed to universal suffrage, because he thinks that it would produce a destructive revolution." He observes, "that it is not by mere numbers, but by property and intelligence, that the nation ought to be governed." Again we find in the speech which he delivered in 1842, on "the People's Charter," the following striking passages. "The essence of the Charter is universal suffrage. If you withhold that, it matters not very much what else you grant. If you grant that, it matters not at all what else you withhold. If you grant that, the country is lost!" Further on he observes, "My firm conviction is that, in our country, universal suffrage is incompatible, not with this or that form of government, but with all forms of government, and with everything for the sake of which forms of government exist; that it is incompatible with property, and that it is consequently incompatible with civilisation. It is not necessary for me in this place to go through the arguments which prove beyond dispute that on the security of property civilisation depends; that, where property is insecure, no climate however delicious, no soil however fertile, no conveniences for trade and navigation, no natural endowments of body or of mind, can prevent a nation from sinking into barbarism; that, where, on the other hand, men are protected in the enjoyment of what has been created by their industry and laid up by their self-denial, society will advance in arts and in wealth, notwithstanding the sterility of the earth and the inclemency of the air; notwithstanding heavy taxes and destructive wars. Those persons who say that England has been greatly misgoverned, that her legislation is defective, that her wealth has been squandered in unjust and impolitic contests with America and with France, do in fact bear the strongest testimony to the truth of my doctrine. For that our country has made and is making great progress in all that contributes to the material comfort of man is indisputable. If that progress cannot be ascribed to the wisdom of the Government, to what can we ascribe it but to the diligence, the energy, the thrift of individuals? And to what can we ascribe that diligence, that energy, that thrift, except to the security which property has, during many generations, enjoyed at home." Such is the power of this great principle that, even in the last war—the most costly war, beyond all comparison, that ever was waged in this world—the Government could not lavish wealth so fast as the productive classes created it.

"If it be admitted that on the institution of property the well-being of society depends, it follows surely, that it would be madness to give supreme power in the State to a class which would not be likely to respect that institution."

From speeches which are so replete with sound constitutional argument, I might multiply the extracts *ad infinitum*; but I will content myself on the present occasion with only one more. It is from the last mentioned speech on the "People's Charter."

"And do you believe that as soon as you give the working men absolute and irresistible power, they will forget all this? Yes, sir, absolute and irresistible power. The Charter would give them no less. In every constituent body throughout the empire the working men will, if we grant the prayer of this petition, be an irresistible majority. In every constituent body capital will be placed at the feet of labour; knowledge will be borne down by ignorance; and is it possible to doubt what the result must be? The honorable member for Bath and the honorable member for Rochdale are now considered as being democratic members of Parliament. They would occupy a very different position in a House of Commons elected by universal suffrage, if they succeeded in obtaining seats. They would, I believe, honestly oppose every attempt to rob the public creditors. They would manfully say 'Justice and the public good require that this sum of thirty millions a year should be paid,' and they would immediately be reviled as aristocrats, monopolists, oppressors of the poor, defenders of old abuses. And as to land, is it possible to believe that the millions who have been so long and loudly told that the land is their estate, and is wrongfully kept from them, should not, when they have supreme power, use that power to enforce what they think their rights? What could follow but one vast spoliation?—One vast spoliation! That would be bad enough. That would be the greatest calamity that ever fell on our country. Yet, would that a single vast spoliation were the worst! No, Sir, in the lowest deep there would be a lower deep. The first spoliation would not be the last. How could it? All the causes which had produced the first spoliation would still operate. They would operate more powerfully than before. The distress would be far greater than before. The fences which now protect property would all have been broken through, levelled, swept away. The new proprietors would have no title to show to anything that they held, except recent robbery. With what face then could they complain of being robbed? What would be the end of these things? Our experience, God be praised, does not enable us to predict it with certainty. We can only guess. My guess is, that we should see something more horrible than can be imagined—something like the siege of Jerusalem, on a far larger scale. There would be many millions of human beings crouched in a narrow space, deprived of all those resources which alone had made it possible for them to exist in so narrow a space; trade gone; manufactures gone; credit gone. What could they do but fight for the mere sustenance of nature, and tear each other to pieces, till famine and pestilence, following in the train of famine, came to earn the terrible commotion into a more terrible repose? The best event, the very best event, that I can anticipate—and what must the state of things be if an Englishman and a Whig calls such an event the very best?—the best event, I say, that I can anticipate is that, out of the confusion, a strong military despotism may arise, and that the sword, firmly grasped by some rough hand, may give a sort of protection to the miserable wreck of all that immense prosperity and glory. But, as to the noble institutions under which our country has made such progress in liberty, in wealth, in knowledge, in arts, do not deceive yourselves into the belief that we should ever see them again. We should never see them again. We should not deserve to see them. All those nations which envy our greatness would insult our downfall—a downfall which would be all our own work,—and the history of our calamities would be told thus: England has institutions which, though imperfect, yet contained within themselves the means of remedying many imperfections; those institutions her legislators wantonly and madly threw away; nor could they urge in their excuse even the wretched plea that they were deceived by false promises, for in the very petition with the prayer of which they were weak enough to comply, they were told, in the plainest terms, that public ruin would be the effect of their compliance. Thinking thus, Sir, I will oppose, with every faculty which God has given me, every motion which directly or indirectly, tends to the granting of universal suffrage."

And it may be asked, why I should now bring so prominently forward the sentiments which are contained in the foregoing extracts? My answer is a very simple one. I have the same motive as apparently actuated "Senex" in his letter to the Executive Council. It is to warn the members of that body (and through them the public) against the folly (to use a mild term) of proposing to constitute an Upper House upon the same ultra-democratic principles as those on which the Lower House is based. If we have committed the desperate absurdity of abandoning in respect to the latter the true principle of the British Constitution, and if there be no means now, as I greatly fear, of retracing this most unfortunate step, it becomes the more important to constitute the Upper House in such a manner that it may perform its appropriate conservative functions, and interpose those salutory checks which will be so much needed to counteract the downward tendency which cannot fail to characterise the legislation of a body which owes its existence to manhood suffrage.

If the members of the Upper House are to have the same qualifications, and to be chosen by the same electors as those of the Assembly, what hope is there for liberty, for property, for civilisation, or for the maintenance of public credit? This at first sight may appear a startling question; but the more it is pondered over, the more plain the answer becomes: our present physical circumstances may indeed delay for a time the evil consequences of purely democratic institutions. But I firmly believe that Lord Macaulay's predictions of the inevitable fate of the United States are equally applicable to this colony, unless we wisely take timely warning, and preserve at least one of our Legislative Houses from being irretrievably demoralised.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MONITOR.

Sydney, 23rd July.

SYDNEY DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

THE sessions commenced this day, with a calendar of sixteen prisoners for trial.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Patrick O'Neill pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing from the dwelling-house of one Murphy the sum of £19 15s., the property of one Patrick Coyle, on the 21st June last. The same prisoner pleaded guilty to a second charge of stealing a knife and two shillings, on the 25th June last, the property of John Pemaill. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months, and for the second information the like sentence, the first and second sentences to be concurrent.

Thomas Patmore was indicted for destroying a horse-hair machine, the property of Marmaduke Constable. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for three months. The defence of the prisoner was that the machine was a portion of his property.

Augustus Charles Prevost was indicted for unlawfully pawning a watch, the property of one Charles Aaron. In consequence of the prosecutor swearing that he left it with the prisoner to repair in February, whereas the information stated that it was in January the watch was left with the prisoner, the Crown Prosecutor declined further prosecuting, and the prisoner was discharged. Mr. Coty defended the prisoner.

Gorgan, a Chinaman, was indicted for maliciously wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm on a countryman of his, one At Chin, with an axe at the Bark Huts, on the 2nd July. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be worked on the roads or other public works of the colony for seven years.

John William Jones was indicted for stealing a watch and chain, the property of William Brady, on the 7th July instant. Verdict, not guilty. Discharged.

Henry De Belle was indicted on three charges of issuing warrants or orders with intent to defraud, was postponed at the request of the prisoner until the next sessions. The prisoner was only committed on Saturday last.

Thomas Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat, on the 21st July instant, the property of Thomas Holmes, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol with hard labour for six months.

Benjamin Walton was indicted for stealing a watch and chain from the dwelling-house of Walter Brackenbury, on the 13th June last. Mr. Blake defended the prisoner.

John Bradshaw and Maria Jackson were indicted for stealing from the shop of Messrs. O'Donnell and Co., George-street, on the 10th June last, several pieces of silk, their property. Verdict: The male prisoner guilty on the first count; the female prisoner on the second count. Sentence: The male prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years, one week in every three months solitary confinement.

The Court adjourned at half-past seven.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:

Terence Morgan was indicted for feloniously stealing from the person of Elizabeth Smith, in the dwelling-house of one John Smith, of Gosford, his property, a purse, containing £29 in notes and sovereigns. Verdict, not guilty. Discharged.

William Mack was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of one William Simpson, on the 8th July last, and feloniously did steal one watch and two watch-guards, the property of the prosecutor. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be worked on the roads or other public works of the colony for ten years. The prisoner was an old offender, having had eight convictions recorded against him, and belonging to the worst gang of desperadoes that infest this city.

Alichael Devereaux was indicted for pocket-picking, and stealing from the person of Mr. John M. Letts, a purse, containing £4 15s. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be worked on the roads for five years. The prisoner is well known to the police as an associate of the worst of characters.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock until to-morrow (this day) at ten, to hear the assessment appeals.

JURORS FINED.

The following gentlemen were fined £2 each for non-attendance as jurors:—Messrs. Thomas A. Butterfield, writing clerk, Balmain; Mr. Edward Black, publican, St. Leonards; and Mr. Alfred Bates, draper, Glebe.

CITY ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Driver, solicitor, to the chairman, when the Court would be in a position to hear assessment appeals, Mr. Driver stating that there were more than five thousand to be heard,—the chairman said that he should commence on Wednesday morning next at ten o'clock, but he could not particularise what wards would be first heard. It will therefore be necessary for those who intend to appeal to attend at the appointed time.

PARRAMATTA QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY, JULY 23RD.

BEFORE Henry Cary, Esq., chairman.

Seven jurymen were fined £5 each for non-attendance, but of four of these, who made their appearance later in the day, the fines were reduced to £2. That imposed on Mr. Gillespie, of Collingwood, was remitted altogether, on the ground that he was necessarily detained for the purpose of saving his property from the flood.

Eliza James and Eliza Holmes were indicted for having stolen from the person of Thomas Garlick, the sum of £2 9s. The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Forbes, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Gould defended the prisoner James. Thomas Garlick deposed that, on the evening of the 12th May last, he went to the residence of Eliza James, whom he frequently visited, and who immediately took him to the house of the other prisoner, which was next door. On his way from one house to the other he felt the money, consisting of two notes, a 5s. piece, and 4d., in his pocket. No sooner had he entered the house of Holmes than James clasped him tight round, while Holmes took the money out of his pocket. He immediately charged them with having robbed him, and went for a constable. When the witness and James went into Holmes' house, the latter was playing cards with one John Gibbs, who took no notice of what passed. Garlick returned with a constable in about an hour, when the prisoners were searched, but the money was not found—only a five-shilling piece was found on the person of James, but was not identified. John Gibbs, being examined, stated that he remembered James coming into Holmes' house on the night in question; he was playing cards with him at the time; he did not see or hear Garlick, because, being ashamed to be seen where he was, he held his head down in order not to be recognised. For the defence three witnesses—William Neale, C. Cooper, and Ellen Cooper—the former of whom lived with the prisoner James as her husband, swore that they were in James's house from between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 12th May, until the policeman came, and that she never left it for a single instant. The jury acquitted the prisoners.

Edward Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment for having stolen a watch and several articles of clothing. Sentence deferred.

There were several other prisoners for trial, but as the Crown Prosecutor intimated that the witnesses were not in attendance in consequence of the floods, the Court was adjourned shortly after mid-day, to Tuesday, at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

The Chairman having waited for half an hour in the magistrates' room for the arrival of the Crown Prosecutor and Clerk of the Peace, took his seat at half-past eleven, and stated that, owing to the absence of those officers, he could not proceed with the business of the sessions. Upon this several of the jurymen, of whom there was a very large attendance, expressed a hope that fines would be imposed on those gentlemen. The Chairman announced that he believed he had not the power to impose fines, otherwise he certainly would; all he could do was—report the matter to the Government, which he was requested and promised to do.

The fines imposed yesterday on absent jurors were all remitted.

Several parties who were bound to appear as sessional parties, or for the appearance of such parties, or as witnesses, were then called.

Margaret Mallen, charged with stealing £100, and her bondsmen appeared.

William Rowley, charged with stabbing a constable, and his bondsmen likewise appeared.

Catherine Harrison, bound to appear and answer a charge of stealing a pig, presented herself for trial.

The witnesses were also bound to appear and give evidence against Michael Brown, answered when called on.

The Chairman stated that he could not legally discharge their recognizances, as they were not before the Court, but he would take a note of their attendance for their future protection.

Edward Smith, who on Monday pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was then brought into Court, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

The Court was then adjourned sine die.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Mr. Armitage, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Sutherland.

Ten drunkards were fined 10s. each, and one 20s, with the usual alternative for non-payment.

William Sergeant, for having in a public place made use of profane language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

George Redmond was summarily convicted (having been detected in the very act) of having stolen a coat of the value of 7s. 6d., exposed for sale at the shop of James Clark, George-street South, draper, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour one calender month.

A man given into custody charged with having made use of obscene language in a public place, was discharged, in consequence of the prosecutor's absence; and another, charged with having, by means of false pretences, fraudulently obtained goods of sundry individuals, was remanded for a week.

Nearly the whole of the cases on the summons paper were struck out for want of parties, and the rest were of no interest.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. M. Metcalfe.

Thomas Hughes, master of the schooner Fox, appeared on summons to answer the information and complaints of six seamen belonging to that vessel, who claimed the undermentioned amounts, as balance of wages, which defendant had refused to pay: Antony Henderson, £1 8s.; James Jowell, £6 9s.; Joseph Steele, £48; Joseph Steele, £16; William Mills, £9 2s. 2d.; James Burn, 16s. 4d. Defendant admitted that the wages claimed were owing; and he was ordered by the Bench to pay the respective amounts. In default, levy and distress upon the vessel and tackle; and in case of insufficiency thereof, defendant to be imprisoned for seven days, unless these claims be sooner destroyed.

John Richards, John Commons, and George Shaw, each of whom had been found drunk in the streets, were respectively fined 10s, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Charles Gunswindt, a seaman suspected of desertion from the Allinda, at Melbourne, was again remanded; and George Wymill, charged with desertion from the United States ship Kensington, was dismissed.

The Court was occupied a considerable time in hearing evidence in the case John Speerm v. James O'Neill, one of disputed property in a goat; but it was adjourned for one week for further evidence.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

A RETURN made under the Acts of Council, 11th Victoria, No. 24, and 15 Victoria, No. 8, of all moneys received and paid, and of all balances in the Commercial Bank of Sydney, in respect of estates of deceased persons, entrusted to Samuel Raymond, Esq., (with the date of order to collect), from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1860, inclusive:—

Ellen Sly, late of Hartley.—Received £15, paid £5 3s 6d, to credit of estate, £9 16s 6d—11th May, 1859.

Dennis Cox, late of Paterson.—Received £178 3s, paid £49 9s, to credit of estate £428 11s—9th January, 1860

James McClyment, late of Sydney.—Received £15 9s 3d, paid £13 11s 9d, to credit of estate £1 17s 9d—24th January, 1860.

Francis Ashby, late of Pellicakwarrana, near Dubbo.—Received £220, paid £109 17s 6d, to credit of estate £110 2s 6d—14th November, 1859.

George Brown, late of Adelong.—Received £5 3s, paid £5 5s—27th December, 1859.

Henry Lewis, late passenger in the ship Amelia Breillat.—Received £2 17s

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT. — In consequence of the wet weather, the following Sales advertised for this day, are POSTPONED to MONDAY NEXT, 30th JULY:—

CUMBERLAND and ARGYLE-STREETS—Corner block of land and cottage, now let for 28s. per week, known as Sims' property. By order of the mortgagee.

RILEY-STREET—Two neat cottages, Nos. 46, 48, near William-street, and allotment of vacant land adjoining.

DARLING POINT—Cottage and land, directly opposite the property of S. H. Smyth, Esq. Without reserve. By order of the mortgagee.

Residue of the Fotheringham Estate, at

NEWTOWN—Villa sites close to the Railway Station.

VAUCLUSE—12 acres fronting South Head Road.

MANLY—45 acres in the best position in the district.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH,

23rd July, 1860

POSTPONEMENT.—Great BATHURST SALE.—In consequence of the continued wet weather and flooded state of the roads, the Sale of the extensive properties near Bathurst, in the estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq., is postponed to MONDAY, 13th August, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO CAPITALISTS.—GREAT SALE.

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL ESTATES, comprising upwards of 8000 ACRES, in the vicinity of the TOWN OF BATHURST.

MONDAY, 13th August.

At the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, by order of the Legatees of the estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.

☞ The attention of capitalists and others seeking first-class country investments is especially directed to the above absolute sale.

Plans may be inspected, and full particulars obtained, on application to the undersigned. A plan is also on view at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst. Full particulars of titles can be ascertained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

13 ACRES 2 ROODS 17 PERCHES OF LAND with extensive frontage to the above Road, adjoining BELLVUE grounds, the property of GEORGE TALBOTT, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable piece of land, containing by admeasurement 13 acres 2 roods 17 perches, more or less, situate on the COOK'S RIVER ROAD, adjoining the property of George Talbot, Esq., and divided by a road from the property of Thomas Holt, Esq., being part of an original grant to Thomas Smith.

☞ The above is a remarkably choice piece of land, with extensive frontage to the main road, and as it will be positively sold on the above date, the sale affords a splendid opportunity for securing a large block of suburban land adapted for subdivision, and having a large prospective value.

TITLE—The abstract of title and deeds may be inspected at the Rooms, where also a plan is on view.

Terms at sale.

No. 163, UPPER FORBES-STREET.

For Positive Sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

A remarkably neat and beautifully situated Residence, built of brick and stone, with slate roof, and cemented in front. It contains balcony, back and front; hall, four rooms, attic, cellar, and detached kitchen, with yard, and good supply of water at the rear.

Title, unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,

The above described eligibly situated freehold property.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 30th July.

GLENHURST, DARLING POINT.

For Positive Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

COMFORTABLE VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, and Choice Allotment of Land, on the beautiful Estate, directly opposite the property of S. H. Smyth, Esq., and at present in the occupation of Mr. Wright.

Title.—The well-known Glenhurst Estate Title.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, on stone foundations, containing broad verandah, entrance-hall, 4 good rooms, 2 kitchens, and servant's room, and cellar, with stable, shed, and capital well of water. This Cottage occupies allotment No. 45 of the well-known Glenhurst Estate, having a frontage of about 66 feet to a Government Road, and part of which is laid out as a garden.

☞ The above cottage is very desirably situated, and commands one of the prettiest views to be obtained on the western slopes of Darling Point. From the nature of the ground, it cannot be built out, or its charming view of harbour scenery interfered with. To persons seeking a neat residence in this favoured locality, the above sale opens a good opportunity, to which particular attention is directed, as the property is in the market for bona fide sale.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, NEWTOWN.

The residue of that beautifully situated property FOTHERINGHAM ESTATE, near the Railway Station.

VAUCLUSE, SOUTH HEAD ROAD—12 acres near the junction of the old and new roads.

MANLY COVE—45 acres, a choice selection in that popular suburb.

Terms—One-third cash, residue may remain secured on the property at a low rate of interest.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable suburban properties—

LOT 1—FOTHERINGHAM ESTATE, NEWTOWN. The residue of this very desirable property comprises 24 VILLA SITES, containing about HALF AN ACRE each.

These lots are beautifully situated, and, being only a few hundred yards from the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION and the omnibuses' stand, have constant communication with the city.

The lots will be so offered that purchasers can secure, if desired, sites containing an area of from ONE to FIVE ACRES.

LOT 2.—VAUCLUSE, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Lot 57—4a.	2r.	5p.	
58—5	1	18	
59—2	3	19	

These lots are most favourably situated, close to the junction of the old and new roads. They command most extensive views, and, being an early selection, are perhaps the choicest sites between Sydney and the South Head. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

LOT 3.—MANLY COVE.

16 ACRES, being portion of the land sold by Mr. William Hebblewhite, in May, 1838, bounded on the south by a reserved road, and on the north by a fresh-water creek. Also,

29 ACRES, portion of said land sold to Mr. Hebblewhite, close to J. L. Spencer's 125 acres.

☞ The above are well known as portion of the estate of Captain Fotheringham, and will be positively disposed of on the above date, to close accounts. The auctioneers would therefore specially direct attention to the favourable opportunity that will be afforded of making most eligible purchases in choice and valuable positions in the suburbs.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the Fotheringham Estate can be obtained, and plans of lots 2 and 3 can be inspected, at the Rooms.

CUMBERLAND AND ARGYLE STREETS.

Corner block of Land, having frontages to Cumberland-street, Argyle-street, Gloucester-street,

With Cottage, &c., erected thereon.

By order of the mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, having about the following frontages—

45 feet to Cumberland-street,
48 feet to Argyle-street,
38 feet to Gloucester-street,

With all the premises erected thereon, consisting of a 4-roomed cottage, &c.

☞ The above corner-block of land is well known as Sim's property, and is now let for 28s. per week.

Having a frontage to three streets, and in the centre of the most populous part of the city, it offers inducements which rarely occur of securing a capital paying city investment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather.

PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

The SALE of the very valuable properties in the Estates of the late SAMUEL TERRY, Esq., and Mrs. TERRY, is unavoidably POSTPONED, on account of the very unfavourable state of the weather, to TUESDAY NEXT, the 31st JULY.

MORT and CO.,

The Rooms, Pitt-street.

Postponed to 31st July, in consequence of the wet weather.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, PITT-STREET.

By order of the Legatees, in the Estates of the late SAMUEL TERRY, Esq., and Mrs. ROSETTA TERRY.

THAT ENORMOUS BLOCK OF FREEHOLD Property, extending from MORT'S BUILDINGS North, to the RED HOUSE INN, inclusive, occupying about 250 FEET TO PITT-STREET, AND 173½ FEET TO TERRY'S PLACE,

And extending back to the Tank Stream; together with the whole of the Buildings thereon, comprising

SHOP OCCUPIED by Mr. PHILLIPS, WATCH-MAKER

Mr. GODDARD'S PRINTING and ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT

FRUIT SHOP OCCUPIED by Mr. SIMMONS

Mr. JERVIS' PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

HOUSE LET to Mr. BEECHER

ALSO,

The FAMILY RESIDENCE and GARDEN of the late Mrs. TERRY

The SHOP LET to Mr. G. RICE, and

The RED HOUSE INN.

The whole recently surveyed, and subdivided into SITES FOR WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, &c.

TITLE, unquestionable. For full particulars apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the legatees in the Estates of the late SAMUEL TERRY, Esq., and Mrs. ROSETTA TERRY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st July,

The above valuable properties, situate in PITT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY,

as recently subdivided.

SECTION 1.—LOTS 1, 2, 3, and 4, each having 20 FEET FRONTAGE to PITT-STREET, more or less, and extending back to Terry's-place, to which they have also a frontage.

*** No. 4 is a corner allotment.

Upon these allotments stand the premises now occupied by Mr. Phillips; the printing establishment of Mr. Goddard; the shop let to Mr. Simmons; the printing establishment of Mr. Jervis; and the house occupied by Mr. Beecher.

SECTION 2.—LOTS 5, 6, 7, and 8 have each 20 FEET FRONTAGE to PITT-STREET, more or less, and also extend back to Terry's-place, to which they also have a frontage.

*** Lot 5 is a corner allotment.

Upon these allotments stand the well-known residence of the late Mrs. Terry, and part of the out-offices.

SECTION 3.—LOT 9 has 32 feet, more or less, frontage, and lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 have each a FRONTAGE of 20 FEET TO TERRY'S PLACE, by depths varying from 65 feet to 104 feet, extending back to the Tank Stream.

LOT 16, has 22 feet, more or less, frontage to Terry's-place, and extends back to the Tank stream.

*** Upon it are a range of buildings, comprising store and seven stall stables.

SECTION 4—LOTS 17 and 18, each having 32 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO PITT-STREET, and 138½ FEET IN DEPTH, extending back to Tank Stream, the full depth.

*** Upon these allotments stand the shop and premises now let to Mr. Rice (formerly Davies' crockery warehouse), and also the RED HOUSE INN.

MORT and CO. feel bound to direct the special attention of capitalists and parties on the look out for first-class business sites to this sale. For the extent and position of the property, it is one of the most important that has yet been brought under public notice; possessing in all a frontage of about

250 FEET TO ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES

of the metropolis, and the one no doubt destined ere long to be the leading street, abutting as it does on the Circular Quay, and the principal wharves; great care has been had in the subdivision of the lots to adapt them for first-class shops, wholesale warehouses, and other business premises. The situation

IS ALSO IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, surrounded by and within immediate access of all our LEADING BANKING and MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS. The very great depth of the land makes the allotments particularly valuable for the erection of wholesale warehouses, several of which are already established in the immediate vicinity. The whole is also on that side of the street on which there is the greatest traffic, a fact worthy of notice in a business point of view.

MORT and CO. would only add that the sale will be WITHOUT RESERVE, so that moneyed men may be assured that they are embarking in a bona fide transaction.

POSTPONEMENT TILL TUESDAY, 31st JULY, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather the sale of the following first-class city properties:—

IN THE ESTATE of the late Samuel Terry, Esq., and Mrs. Terry. LOTS 1 to 16, comprising the very valuable properties in PITT-STREET, including the residence of the late Mrs. Terry, the crockery shop, and the Red House Inn, with the range of buildings adjoining Mort's-buildings.

COWPER PARSONAGE LANDS.—Nine building allotments fronting Pitt, Spring, and Gresham streets, adjoining the Exchange.

MORT and CO.

The Rooms, Pitt-street.

Postponed to 31st July, in consequence of the wet weather.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE LAND.

The remaining unsold allotments, having frontages to PITT-STREET, SPRING-STREET, and GRESHAM-STREET.

Title—Direct from the Crown.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees of St. Philip's Church and Parsonage, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st July,

The following, being the remaining unsold allotments of the land, known as the ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE LAND, as recently surveyed, and subdivided into FIRST-CLASS BUILDING SITES, PITT and SPRING STREETS.

ALLOTMENT No. 3 has a frontage of 20 FEET, more or less, to PITT-STREET, and extends through to and has 26 FEET, more or less, to SPRING-STREET.

ALLOTMENTS Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 have each a frontage of 20 FEET, more or less, to PITT-STREET, and extend through to and have a frontage of from 21½ FEET to 44 FEET to LITTLE SPRING-STREET.

GRESHAM-STREET,

ALLOTMENTS Nos. 8, 9, and 10, have each a frontage of 20¾ FEET to GRESHAM-STREET, and extend through to and have 20 FEET, more or less to Little Spring-street.

ALLOTMENT No. 11 is the CORNER Allotment, and has a frontage of 16¾ FEET to GRESHAM-STREET, and 21 FEET to SPRING-STREET.

☞ Beyond all doubt these allotments occupy the VERY CHOICEST POSITION in the CITY. With double frontage to each, and depth sufficient for the largest business premises: they ADJOIN the EXCHANGE; are surrounded by OUR LEADING MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS; are close to several of THE BANKS and INSURANCE OFFICES; in the immediate vicinity of ALL the PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES; and last, though not least, most of them front New Pitt-street, the LEADING THOROUGHFARE to the CIRCULAR QUAY.

There is not any portion of the city which has been so much improved within the last few years by the erection of costly public buildings as this immediate neighbourhood, full evidence of its great commercial value in point of position, and a safe guarantee for its future prospects. The very great value of this property, however, is so well known to every one, that Mort and Co. are content to draw attention to the above facts, satisfied that as it is in the market for bona fide sale, the capitalists of the city will not let such an opportunity slip, and one which cannot occur again.

*** The allotments are pegged out on the ground.

PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Postponed to the 31st July, in consequence of the inclement weather.

SURRY HILLS,

FITZROY-STREET, corner of MAIDEN-LANE, NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE.

Title, unquestionable—Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st July,

A neat and comfortable two-story brick-built house, on stone foundations, with slated roof, verandah, balcony, &c., situate in

FITZROY-STREET, corner of MAIDEN-LANE, and containing 4 good rooms and kitchen.

☞ The above property, situate at the corner of a commanding thoroughfare, has been fitted up as a shop and dwelling-house. It is now in the market for BONA FIDE SALE, and can be recommended as a SAFE AND LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, In Equity.

Between JAMES IRELAND and JOHN HETERICK and SARAH HETERICK (his wife), and GEORGE IRELAND, WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND, THOMAS IRELAND, and JANE ANNE IRELAND, and ISABELLA IRELAND (and which said George Ireland, William Henry Ireland, Thomas Ireland, Jane Anne Ireland, and Isabella Ireland, are infants, under the age of twenty-one years), by their brother and next friend, the said James Ireland, plaintiffs; and SAMUEL LUCAS, WILLIAM HENSON, JOHN THOMAS IRELAND, THOMAS M'CULLOCH, and MARY ANNE, (his wife), and ELIZABETH LUCAS, defendants.

With the approbation of the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, pursuant to an order made bearing date the 24th April, 1860,

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Two undivided fifth Shares in the OBELA STATION, and 4883 SHEEP, more or less, situate in the above district, and distant about 30 MILES FROM MOLONG.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit. The residue to be paid into Court, in cash, within fourteen days after the sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st July,

With the approbation of the Master in Equity,

TWO UNDIVIDED FIFTH SHARES in the OBELA STATION, and 4883 SHEEP, more or less.

The Obela station is on the Little River, and adjoins the stations of the late Dr. RAMSAY, and A. CAMPBELL, Esq.

It is estimated by the Government as containing an area of about 28,800 ACRES, and is capable of depasturing 8000 sheep. The improvements comprise slab dwelling-house, store, shepherds' huts, woolshed, stockyard, &c.

THE SHEEP are—

2163 ewes, more or less
1408 wethers, more or less
1292 hoggets, more or less
20 rams, more or less

Total 4883 more or less.

☞ For further particulars, apply at THE ROOMS, PITT-STREET; or to Messrs. TEALE and GARRETT, solicitors, No. 137, King-street.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

Price's Candles
Brandin's Nova Stearine ditto
Bottled Fruits
Currants, in carotools and barrels
Kent Hops, 1859
Oatmeal
Fancy Biscuits
Patna Rice
Gouda Cheese
Selected Figs
Oilmen's Stores
Sugar
Teas
Muscatels
Vinegar
Mustards, &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 209, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Several large parcels of the above goods, damaged and sound, ex Eliza Stewart, Ann Buckle, and other late arrivals.

Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing, ex Damascus.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,

75 trunks boots and shoes, seasonable goods.
Now landing, ex Damascus.
Full particulars in a future issue.

TUESDAY, July 31st.
At 11 o'clock.

350 Packages Superb Marble, Agate, and Alabaster Statuary.
Bohemian Glassware, China, &c.
Now landing in splendid order.

To be sold without the slightest reserve.
By order of Signor Pandolfini, from Italy.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Signor Pandolfini, just arrived from Florence, to sell by auction, at Mr. Clark's Assembly Room, Elizabeth-street North, on TUESDAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock,

Without any reserve,

The following splendid assortment of agate vases, alabaster statuary, Bohemian glassware, &c., consisting in part of

Rich and elaborately carved bardiglio marble, agate, yellow, sienna, vente, antique, and brocatello vases, in various styles, as the Hebe, Etruscan, Medicis, Grecian, Gothic, Florentine, Neapolitan, Pompeii and Herculaneum designs, splendidly carved in alto relievo and bass relievo, suitable for the decoration of entrance halls, drawing-rooms, mantelpieces, libraries, &c.

Open-work vases for flowers, vestal temples, rich profusion of carved tazzas, urns, card receivers, ornamented with grapes and vine leaves; also elaborate handled card baskets, carved out of solid marble; fountains, pedestals, baskets with relievo figures, watch cases, inlaid jewel cases, boxes, marble lions, candlesticks, groups animals, and a large variety of similar articles of a decorative and useful character.

Alabaster and marble statuary, consisting of—Venus of Canova, Cleopatra by Bartolini, Hebe of Canova, Orfanelli by Landi, Sappho, Diana, Fisher Boy by Giardiniera, Cupid and Psyche, Three Graces of Canova, Madonna of Tenerani, the Prayer of Pampatoni, Group of Fidelity; busts of Dante, Petrarca, Metastasio and Tasso, and other classical figures.

Bohemian glassware, consisting of—Fine diamond-cut decanters, goblets, pitchers, antique vases, perfume cups, preserve dishes, card receivers, punch bowls, liquer sets, &c. Also,

A choice selection of ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, workboxes, writing desks, &c.

The above goods are now landing, and have been selected with great care by Signor Pandolfini, from the great studios of Italy and the royal manufactories of Prague, Vienna, and Paris, and the shipment has been expressly imported for this market.

In calling attention to the above sale, the auctioneer can confidently assert that Australian connoisseurs have never had so favourable an opportunity of obtaining articles of taste, elegance, and utility.

☞ This superb collection of art will be open to view two days prior to sale, viz., on Saturday, 28th, and Monday, 30th instant, when the Australian public are invited to inspect the same and make their selection, as they will be positively sold without the least reserve.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready the day previous to the sale.

*** Articles purchased for transit will, at the request of the purchasers, be carefully packed in the original packages by the importer.

Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Drapers, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.

215 Packages of General Drapery Goods, Slops, Manchester Goods, &c.

Now landing ex Chance, Damascus, and Eliza Stewart. Comprising a Choice Assortment, having been carefully selected for this market.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th and 27th instant, Commencing each day at 11 o'clock punctually.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees, to sell without reserve, (in consequence of the stock of the late Mr. Busfield, advertised to take place during the following week,) at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Two shipments of useful goods, by the Centurion and Damascus,

Particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Terms will be liberal in order to meet the dullness of the times.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from the Damascus.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, 31st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,

97 trunks boots and shoes.

Particulars in future issue.

Terms, liberal.

Damaged Grey Sheeting
Ditto Cotton Ticks
Ditto Mole Trousers.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 25, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,

Ex Eliza Stewart, Oppenheim, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

M at side over A in diamond.

§ 8—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1155½ yards, much damaged Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
9—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1089½ yards, much Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
10—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1161 yards, slightly Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
11—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1072½ yards, slightly Tarpaulin double canvas, and rope
12—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1166½ yards, much Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
13—38 ends cotton ticks, 2241 yards, much Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
14—36 ends cotton ticks, 2131 yards, much Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
15—36 ends cotton ticks, 2113½ yards, slightly Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
1—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1237 yards, slightly Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope
2—20 pieces grey sheeting, 1231 yards, slightly Tarpaulin, double canvas, and rope.

Terms, cash, before delivery.

N.B.—Purchasers are requested to pay for and remove their goods on the day of sale.

Men's Gutta Percha Waterproof Coats
Women's and Children's assorted Woollen Polkas
Men's Guernsey Shirts
Ditto Serge Shirts, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 25, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

One case men's gutta percha waterproof coats
One case women's and children's assorted woollen polkas
One case guernsey and serge shirts
One case assorted alpaca coats
One case fancy trousers, &c.

Terms, cash, before delivery.

Extensive Auction Sale of Gunpowder, Cartridges, Percussion Caps, Cloth Wads, &c.

Highly Important

To Gunsmiths, Sportsmen, General Dealers, Shippers to New Zealand and others.

Consisting of

Eley's Wire Cartridges
Ditto Royal and Universal, various numbers
Colt's Pistol Cartridges
Deane, Adam, and Deane's ditto
Patent Percussion Caps
Ditto Cloth Wads

Pigou and Wilks' Sporting Gunpowder, in pounds and half-pounds, very best quality.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 25th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of the above goods, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

Positive Unreserved Sale of

Single and Double Barrel Percussion Guns, twisted barrels
Single Barrel Rifle Guns
Double Barrel Guns, bar locks
Pistols, german-silver mounted
Percussion Caps, &c.

To Gunsmiths and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 25, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,

5 packages containing undermentioned goods, viz.,

Single and double barrelled percussion guns, twisted barrels, patent breech, in a case with implements complete
Single barrelled percussion guns, real twisted patent breech
Single barrelled rifle guns
Double barrelled guns, bar locks, &c.
Very superior pistols, bullet moulds and keys
Ditto ditto, german-silver mounted
Percussion caps, &c., &c., &c.

Without any reserve.

Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale of

Carved Gilt Chimney-glasses
Moulded Tray Looking-glasses
Box Looking-glasses
Engravings, &c., &c.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, Stationers, and the Trade generally.

Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 26th, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

10 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.:

Superior finished moulded tray looking-glasses, 18 x 12
Ditto ditto box ditto, 24 x 18
Superior finished box looking-glasses, 10 x 12, 14 x 10, 18 x 14
Ditto ditto box ditto, 18 x 14
Maple and gilt superior chimney-glasses, 28 x 16, 30 x 18
Rosewood ditto ditto, 28 x 16
Carved gilt chimney-glasses, 36 x 24
Engravings, various subjects
Maple frames.

The above are all first-class goods, and well worthy the attention of the trade and others.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY next, 26th July, 1860.

Unreserved Sale of

Tumblers
Jelly Glasses
Ice Glasses
Assorted Chimnies
Pint Decanters
Quart ditto, &c., &c.

To Buyers of Glassware, Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, 26th July, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 packages glassware, just landed, ex Eliza Stewart.

Similar sale.

Terms at sale.

Great Auction Sale of

Iron Bedsteads
Ditto Stretchers, &c., &c.

Just landed, ex Ann Buckle.

Comprising a first-rate Assortment.

Folding Bedsteads
Solid Iron Half-tester Bedsteads
4-post Iron Bedsteads
Tubular ditto
Tubular Brass Bedsteads, &c., &c.

To Furniture Buyers, Upholsterers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

Without the slightest reserve.

*** In consequence of the great number of Packages of Bedsteads to be offered and sold, intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, July 27, 1860, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

75 packages of iron bedsteads, viz.,

Iron folding bedsteads, green, blue, &c., 60 x 26, 60 x 29
Japanned blue, &c., solid iron half-tester bedsteads, with brass vases and castors, 66 x 40 feet
Japanned blue, cane, &c., solid iron 4-post bedsteads, 66 x 30, 66 x 36, 66 x 40, 66 x 46
Tubular brass bedsteads, 4-post, 68 x 40
Ditto 4-post iron ditto, 66 x 36, 66 x 46, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Sale at the Commissariat Stores.

Postponed till WEDNESDAY, 25th July, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 25th July, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy,

Damaged biscuit, biscuit dust, rice, preserved potatoes, cook's skimmings, casks, bread bags, sails, rope, blocks, sailors and marines jackets. Also,

2 ship's gigs, one of 24 feet long, one of 26 ditto.

And, on account of the War Department, a variety of unserviceable stores, old wrought and cast iron, wood fittings, old pewter, &c.

And, on account of the Colonial Government, parts of 8 field carriages.

4 Acres 3 Roods 25 Perches of Land, at Long Bay, in the parish of Willoughby, Middle Harbour.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Allen.

By order of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th July, at 11 o'clock,

A suburban allotment of land situated in Long Bay, parish of Willoughby, Middle Harbour, containing 4 acres 3 roods 25 perches, bounded on two sides by Government roads 1 chain wide, one of which separates it from A. Thrapp's well-known grant of 700 acres. It is also bounded on the west by other Government roads 1 chain wide, being the land sold as lot 23 in pursuance of the proclamation of the 28th November, 1857.

To be at sale.

15 Shares in the Sydney Exchange.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, at 11 o'clock,

15 shares in the Sydney Exchange Company.

Terms, cash.

The Schooner THANE OF FIFE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th July, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the sale of the schooner Fox,

The THANE OF FIFE, schooner, of 121 tons register, carrying 170 tons of coals, and a much larger quantity of assorted or general cargo, on a draught of 11 feet. The schooner is now in the port, and can be inspected by all persons requiring a vessel of her class. About two years since she was docked in Hobart Town, and had a thorough overhaul. Her sails, ground tackle, and gear, are in good order.

The serious losses which have recently taken place among the coasting vessels and inter-colonial traders, together with the fact that no new ones have been built for some years past, or added to the number from any British or foreign ports, must have the effect of speedily advancing the prices of the small number which remain, and shipowners should therefore avail themselves of the present opportunity to increase their stock or make good their losses.

Terms at sale.

The Schooner FOX.

For Positive Sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, at 11 o'clock, by order of the mortgagee,

The British-built schooner FOX, 158 tons register, carries 246 tons of coals at a draught of water of 11 feet 4 inches.

She was thoroughly overhauled and had new sheathing about nine months ago, at Port Frederick, River Mersey, Van Diemen's Land.

Her inventory is good, sails, &c., in good order, and her ground tackle of extra strength.

This vessel is very favourably known in Adelaide and Melbourne as a trader between those ports, and occasionally to the Mauritius for cargoes of sugar; sails at a low expense, and carries an extraordinary cargo of general merchandise for her register tonnage.

The Fox is now in the Port of Sydney, and her commander will show the vessel and gladly afford any further information intending purchasers may require.

An inventory will be prepared under his direction, and exhibited at the sale.

The vendor is anxious that the vessel and her stores should be seen and well examined prior to the sale.

Terms and conditions at sale.

1 Share in the Australian Library.

In the Estate of Mr. Gilbert Wright, by order of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th July, at 11 o'clock,

1 share in the Australian Subscription Library.

Three Shops and Dwelling-houses in Clarence-street, near to Erskine-street.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th of July, at 11 o'clock,

Three two-storied stone and brick built houses, with shop fronts, situated on the west side of Clarence-street, nearly opposite the site for the New General Post Office. Each house contains two rooms in the basement story, with entrance direct from Clarence-street; a shop and parlour on the ground floor; and two rooms on the first floor. These houses are always occupied by good tenants, one of whom has been in for many years. The rent has lately been reduced, almost unnecessarily, to twenty-two shillings and sixpence each per week. Messrs. Maher, Chamberlain, and Millard are the present tenants, and will allow intending purchasers to inspect them. The frontage to Clarence-street is 41 feet 6 inches. They have separate yards, and water laid on.

Title, freehold.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Two Cottages, and all the Improvements on the Land, situated at the south-east corner of section 12, in the town of Macquarie, at Port Macquarie.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of August, at 11 o'clock,

Two comfortable cottages in the town of Macquarie, at Port Macquarie, with the land belonging to the same, situate at the south-east corner of section 12, having a long frontage to Church-street, adjoining the cottage formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. Cross.

The cottages for sale are at present occupied by Mr. Becke, the clerk of the bench of magistrates, who will permit intending purchasers to inspect the property.

Terms at sale.

BUILDING SITES

In Upper William-street.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of August, at 11 o'clock,

Seven valuable building allotments in Upper William-street, a little below the entrance to Craigend, the residence of the Honorable Henry Prince, M.L.C. The allotments all adjoin each other, and have a frontage of 36 feet by depths varying from 97 to 99 feet.

This is a fine block of land, well situated for a terrace of first-class houses, which would ensure respectable tenants, not only on account of the scenery and retirement of the situation, but also from the convenience of getting into the heart of the city in a few minutes, either on foot along a fine road, but by means of the omnibuses, which start almost from the spot every five minutes.

At the same time will be sold the allotment at the corner of Upper William-street and Surry-street, having a small cottage thereon.

Also, two choice sites in one lot, in William-street, eastward of Surry-street, having a frontage to William-street of 94 feet 2 inches, with depths of 80 feet on the western side and 146 feet 9 inches on the eastern boundary.

At the same time will be sold eight allotments in Surry-street, of various sizes, being numbers 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 41, and 45 on the east of Surry-street, and 70, on the western side, as shown upon a plan to be seen at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the furniture, &c., advertised for Monday's sale, and postponed in consequence of the rain.

Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale, THURSDAY, 26th July.

Davies and Son's and Poole and Co.'s celebrated goods, Just landed.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at 11 o'clock,

152 trunks boots and shoes, just landed, new and seasonable goods, from the favourite manufacturers, Messrs. Davies and Son, and Poole and Co.

comprising—

Gents' enamelled thigh boots
Ditto enamelled and grain napoleons
Men's calf wellingtons, bevel and square
Ditto ditto half ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto calf and kip bluchers, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, rough bradded
Ditto patent and plain, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto kip watertights, rough bradded
Ditto American pegged boots, kip and grain
Women's cloth patent goloshed, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace, ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto patent seal ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan boots, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto black cashmere boots, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs
Ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto, lace ditto
Ditto patent shoes, welts, T.P.H.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

THE ground for doubt and apprehension in the working of Parliamentary government in the colonies which ought to receive most serious attention from its thoughtful friends, is the neglect of the requisite means of political education by the great body of the people. With a representative legislature resting on the basis of manhood suffrage, the necessity for the general diffusion of political information is self-evident. Very few persons could be found who would attempt to dispute such a proposition. But the cultivation of political sentiment is something more than this, and is equally necessary to the education of the free citizen. This branch of the subject, we fear, has been very generally neglected, and is but dimly understood in its more intimate relations to our political organisation.

One thing is certain, that the two principal agencies for supplying political instruction—the public Press and the public association—are not sufficient of themselves to form the character of the citizen. The grand function of the Press is to afford light for the employment of energies already braced to action. It represents the course of public affairs—lays bare the operation of sinister influences in legislation and government—exposes abuse and denounces wrong—cheeks ill-tempered ambition—demolishes charlatanry—warns us of contemporary dangers—holds up for our imitation the examples of the past. It is, as has been nobly said, the palladium of our liberties. But to fit the free citizen for the enjoyment of those liberties something more is necessary. Nor can the want be supplied by public meetings and the various means of association. The moral power of agitation is glorious in itself, and has become the peculiar distinction of the English nation. The humblest subject of the State can question and criticise the conduct of his rulers, and can always make his voice heard in the degree in which he possesses ability to exercise his privilege, and has acquired the power of appreciating the demand of the occasion. It is only in this degree, however, that his agitation can be directed to legitimate ends, and rendered effectual in the attainment of them; and to fit him in talent and judgment for the active duties of citizenship, something else, more closely interwoven with the every-day affairs of life, is wanting. What is this?

The answer was suggested by that sagacious man who said he cared not who made a nation's laws so he had the privilege of making its songs. Not that a people is to be educated by a commission of poets, nor that the national songs alone will be found sufficient incentives to national action. But the associative links of a state of existence where the spirit of song can elevate and inspire the national heart will come into play all around us and awaken the truest motives for the performance of public duty. The influences that conduce to such a state of existence are among the common instrumentalities of our humanity, which are most generally overlooked in the calculations of the pseudo-leaders of popular opinion. But they are not overlooked by the poet in his songs. The traditions of a glorious past and the examples of perished patriots—the memories of heroes and martyrs—the battle-field and the birth-place of genius—these are the silent educators of a free people. And it is because the poet draws his inspiration from the same sources that his songs have power to still or rouse the popular passions. Every Englishman's heart glows with the love of a common country when he thinks of those old sainted martyrs who

> Went
> Into the red arms of a fiery death
> As blithely as the golden-girdled bee
> Sinks in the poppy's sleepy flame.

Who has not responded to the call of duty with a stronger pulse from the thought that he, too, claimed as his birth-land

> The far-famed spot of earth
> That gave immortal Milton birth?

What Scotchman's spirit has not bounded at the words of Bruce and Bannockburn? What true American has not felt himself a truer citizen by the memories of the Mayflower's voyage and the battle of Bunker's Hill?

The absence of ennobling associations will explain much of the perversity that is so prominent in the political life of the colonies. The want of leading minds, sustained by a generous purpose, will explain the rest. The deficiencies in our moral life, however, pertain to society as a whole—and cannot be got rid of by objections to particular classes. What remarkable thing has been done by those in the foremost ranks to stir the emotional depths of the popular heart? What examples have they placed before the people? How have they implanted generous sentiments? How have they nurtured a love of the soil? If we have had no occasion for bannered battles—no struggles that asked for fortune and life—still every man's day is his opportunity, and noble examples of public virtue might have been bestowed, and, at least, heroic thoughts might have been awakened and cherished. But can we expect the people of this colony to believe in their public men when they see a Prime Minister of yesterday sulking over defeat, and refusing to be a representative, if shut out from office? Or when they see another ex-Premier flying from the rebuffs of political fortune, and seeking the votes of an English pocket-borough? The question will naturally be asked,—were these men sincere in their protestations of disinterestedness,—had they no other object than serving the country which they could so lightly forsake? No wonder, if a people with such experiences were to invite commercial tenders for carrying on their Government.

"The people must take their affairs into their own hands," is a familiar piece of advice which we venture to repeat in this matter of political education. They must educate themselves in the duties of citizenship. Habits of sobriety, studiousness, and investigation, must take the place of intemperance, carelessness, and inactivity. Every hearth must become a sacred place, and every household a nursery of manly qualities. Our national history must be read as well as the newspaper, and its great examples studied morning and evening, until they are interfused with the tissue of our daily lives. Let every man have some spot of special beauty—on the mountain side, in the valley, or by the sea shore—which shall be to him as a sanctuary, where he may think his purest thoughts, and breathe in the smiles of heaven his highest aspirations. If he possess land, though it be but a sectional allotment, let him plant a tree, so that he may watch its growth, as something for years to come connecting him with the country. Let him hang up in his home, though it be the rudest bark hut, some memorial of the objects of his love and veneration. We think it is Leigh Hunt who, in one of his delightful essays, says every man should hang up pictures in his house—no matter how common as works of art, so that they keep before him worthy objects. These and kindred habits would soon beget national affinities, and a people would grow up instinct with noble sentiments.

For minstrels thou shalt have of native fire,
And maids to sing the songs themselves inspire.

It is thus, by elevating the tastes and improving the habits of the people—directing the mind to the contemplation of national objects—awakening within the breast a sense of national pride—that the free citizen can receive his best education. And this is a work which lies with all, and in which it is open to the humblest to render the most effective service.

Ω

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the week ending July 21, 1860.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature—Minimum Shade.	Maximum Sh.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity.	Rain gauge.
Sunday... 15	30·060	29·990	29·945	42·7	57·5	76·2	·51	·000
Monday... 16	29·975	·885	·955	42·6	57·4	80·0	·60	·000
Tuesday.. 17	30·027	937	·987	37·7	57·2	86·6	·75	·000
Wednes.. 18	·031	·932	30·043	41·6	55·6	77·6	·79	·000
Thursday 19	·237	30·100	·185	41·5	55·3	77·1	·82	·066
Friday... 20	·243	·181	·211	44·5	54·3	57·7	·92	·047
Saturday 21	·183	·103	·091	46·8	52·5	53·8	·73	·755
Mean & sum	30·083	30·012	30·061	42·5	55·7	78·0	·73	0·868

	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m	Force. 9 a.m	3 p.m	9 p.m	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m	3 p.m	9 p.m
Sunday	W	W	WN W	2	3	1	·0	·0	·0
Monday	W N W	S W	W	2	2	3	·0	·0	·0
Tuesday....	W N W	S E E	0	2	1	0	·0	·0	·0
Wednesday.	W N W	S	W.	2	2	2	·1	·2	·0
Thursday ...	W N W	W S W	W	2	3	1	·7	·2	·7
Friday	W	S	S W	1	3	2	·9	·0	1·0
Saturday ...	S S E	S S E	S E	2	1	1	1·0	·10	1·0
Mean & sum	.....	.....	.....	1·9	2 1	1 4	·39	·34	·39

REMARKS.

Sunday, July 15th. Fine throughout.
Monday, 16th. Fine throughout.
Tuesday, 17th. Fine throughout; heavy dew.
Wednesday, 18th. Fine day; light shower 8 p.m.; showers in the night.
Thursday, 19th. Fine day; shower 7 p.m.
Friday, 20th. Light showers; rain in the night.
Saturday, 21st. Raining all day and night.
Mean temperature of water in Woolloomooloo Bay at 7 a.m. 56·2.

The force of the wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.

The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.

The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as following:—

Brandy	.....	.....	.....	£113	10	1
Gin	.....	.....	.....	276	2	9
Whisky	.....	.....	.....	33	15	4
Rum	.....	.....	.....	52	3	0
Tea	.....	.....	.....	99	12	0
Opium	.....	.....	.....	70	5	0
Dues	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0
Total	.....	.....	.....	£575	8	3

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company was held this day at noon. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared. The net profits for the half-year was £27,533 4s. 8d., and after paying the dividend the undivided balance carried to next half-year's account amounts to £3533 4s. 8d. Mr. R. Jones was elected a director in the room of Mr. Thomas Skinner, who retired by rotation. Mr. James, E. Ebsworth, and Sir Henry Watson Parker, knight, were elected auditors.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held to-morrow (this day), at noon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of applying to the Legislature for an amendment of the Act of Incorporation, so as to embrace insurance against fire and on lives, and of authorising the directors to take such steps as may be necessary for obtaining such amendments of the Act, and for carrying the same into effect.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather there has been but little business doing during the last two days, and the sales by auction have been unimportant.

From the *Hawaiian Commercial Advertiser*, of the 30th March, we extract the following:—

Trade the past week has been quiet, and although it was generally expected there would be a falling off from the amount transacted at the corresponding period of last year, the actual state of affairs now existing was not looked for by our merchants. Most of the spring fleet which have arrived have not entered the harbour, but "lay off and on," merely communicating with the shore to obtain their letters, and mail their own in return, sending offs boat or scow with the few recruits which are absolutely necessary, and as soon as they are taken on board, leave for their cruising grounds.

Two of our principal German houses have had auction sales the past week. That on Monday, at Messrs. Melchers and Co., went off at great sacrifice on cost importations; the other, on Wednesday, for account of Messrs. H. Hoff-ohlsegger and Stapenhorst, realised better rates, but exhibited the depressed state of feeling existing among buyers.

Sales of imports at following prices are reported to us:—
Beef.—*Mess*, at 17 dollars 50 cents per barrel.
Bread.—Pilot, at 6 cents per lb.
Flour—Ruxell at 12 dollars, Chili at 9 dollars per barrel.
Pork—At 18 dollars per barrel.
Sugar—10,000 lbs. E. Boston crushed, ex D. Godfrey, on p. t.
In Hawaiian produce—
Molasses and Sugar—The market is firm, and but small stocks on hand, offering at previously quoted rates. Shipments of the latter go forward per Comet, at 4½ to 7½ cents.
Coffee—The withholding of the whalers from purchasing, has created a dullness of inquiry for the article, and notwithstanding the high price ruling in San Francisco, purchasers for shipment refuse to submit to views of holders, viz., 15 to 16 cents. The loss by shrinkage on this staple is very heavy, particularly in that brought from the windward side of Hawaii, and dozers buyers from taking it, except at figures which cover large allowance for tewery.
Ships—The Cambia changed hands to-day, being purchased by Messrs. Johnson and Foster on favourable terms.
Exchange—Transactions in whalers' at par to a shade less for bills. On San Francisco, par to ¼ per cent. discount.
Money is very stringent, and we anticipate a hard time for the coming quarterly collections.

THE CORRUPTION OF ULTRA POPULAR GOVERNMENTS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THERE is beginning to be rehearsed in the United States a perfectly authentic history of official corruption which, for naked scandalousness, really matches the worst passages of our Walpolian era. The two Houses of the Washington Congress appointed committees, about a month since to investigate the best means of reducing certain items of public expenditure; and the very first witnesses examined have proved that immense sums of public money have, for years past, been diverted from their legitimate employment for the purpose of subsidising newspapers in the interest of the government and corrupting doubtful constituencies. These embezzlements have been systematic, shameless, and scarcely disguised from public view. The whole of the democratic senators and representatives have been in the secret; and it is actually established by the clearest testimony that the President of the United States, the whole of his Cabinet, and notably the Attorney-General, have taken part in negociations for the distribution of the plunder, and themselves arbitrated in disputes concerning its destination. In stating these results of the inquiry, we feel that we shall most probably be suspected of giving currency to some imbecile *canard*, or repeating some extravagant invention of party hostility. Yet, in truth, we are rather understating than otherwise the general effect of the evidence, which is printed in the *New York Times* of March 27th, and all other respectable American journals. Englishmen, whose Parliament disallowed Mr. Churchward's mail contract, not because he had bribed anybody, or promised to do so, but because he was justly suspected of having under the ratification of his bargain the condition of his support in a local election, have yet to gain proper ideas of the height and degree of the impudence which bids them go to the United States, and *to governments* founded on mob-suffrage, for precedents of purity and lessons in thrift.

The committees have only as yet had time to examine the expenditure on public printing. We proceed to state the result of evidence as regards the printing of the House of Representatives. Rather more than 200,000 dollars a year is paid for it, but its actual cost is a trifle above half the amount. There is, therefore, a profit of about 100,000 dollars derived from it annually, and this is systematically disposed of by the party in power for its own advantage. A safe democratic partisan is nominated to the post generally by the President, and the whole strength of the Democratic representatives is put forth to secure his election. He is not a printer, not a bit of it; and, therefore, his first step is to conclude a bargain with some professional printer to do the actual work. When this is managed, he proceeds to pay a variety of bonuses which, according to his understanding with his party, constitute burdens upon his profits. The first and largest of these is a subsidy to the Government organ at Washington. The *Washington Union*, now re-baptized the *Constitution*—by-the-by, a systematic libeller of England—is proved to have received 20,000 dollars annually from the printer of the House of Representatives alone; and during the autumn election of 1858, when the vote of Pennsylvania was extremely doubtful, 11,000 dollars were paid by the same functionary to the proprietor of a single democratic newspaper, the *Pennsylvanian*. The gentleman who last had the printing states distinctly that he came to an understanding with Mr. Buchanan himself, in several private interviews, as to the proper mode of dividing the funds in his hands; and he adds that business had been done in a similar way with President Pierce and all preceding Democratic Presidents. Nay, a revelation was made which, to an English mind, is more astounding still. It appears that, when a change in the editorship of the Government organ was pending, and various arrangements were to be made as to the proportion in which the subsidy just described was to be divided between the outgoing and incoming editors, a formal contract regulating the mode of distribution was drawn by the Attorney-General, the first law officer and public prosecutor of the United States.

Besides the large preconcerted amounts paid to newspapers, a variety of indefinite claims are expected to be satisfied by all sharers in the public plunder. The most amusing of these exactions consists in requesting the sinecurist to "take care" of this or that gentleman. It seems that hungry applicants are constantly arriving in Washington, who, though their solicitations cannot be granted, must still not be left to bear the expense of their ineffectual trip. To "take care" of a gentleman is, therefore, to pay his hotel bill and frank his railway journey homewards. The payments, however, which have most interest for us are of a different kind. It is established beyond a shadow of question that the printer of the Lower House, and all placeholders, subscribe regularly and largely for the corruption of doubtful constituencies. The answers of the witnesses on this point are extremely curious. They are all strong Democrats, and are therefore extremely anxious to screen the President from the charge of complicity in this expenditure. They declare that they paid their money simply from enthusiasm for their party, and without any hint from head-quarters. But the remarkable thing is, that they admit, without qualification, the fact of subscribing the money, and the fact of its employment in bribery. Mr. Wendell, the printer of the last Congress, expressly named several districts into which he sent sums varying from 200 to 1500 dollars as his share in the means of corruption. One of these was the Congressional district in Pennsylvania, contested by Mr. Glancy Jones, a very intimate friend of the President, whose ultimate defeat, in 1858, is known to have been resented by Mr. Buchanan almost as an outrage on his personal feelings. It is absolutely certain, therefore, that bribery is resorted to in the United States even by the managers of the dominant party at Washington. What, indeed, is the exact way in which votes are purchased we are not told. Everybody seems to consider that point too clear for discussion, and perplexed English readers are left to make what they can of the unreserved acknowledgment, that electoral districts of geometrical shape and equalised representation, possessing the safeguards of universal suffrage and the ballot, are about as open to corruption as Gloucester, Wakefield, or Sudbury.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH NATION.

(*From the Spectator, May 12.*)

IT will be a fortunate thing for the Established Church, if that portion of the clergy who have been most active in their resistance to the Liberation Society would consider whether the means they are employing for extending the influence of the Establishment are the best that could be desired. It seems to us that too many of those clergymen have forgotten, or wilfully overlooked, the only reasons by which it is possible to justify an Established Church. If the theory of Archdeacon Hale, supported as it is by the Conservative party, is correct, and churchrates are to be considered in the same light as the payment of tithes, it should not be left out of sight that the Church is bound in theory, to the performance of Christian duties towards the English people, which are susceptible of a very precise definition. From this point of view, the Church of England is the authorised exponent of religious truth to the English people. Every subject of Queen Victoria, in this country, can claim the right to spiritual instruction, and to all such offices as the priestly caste, in every nation, is called upon to discharge. We have nothing, however, to do with the conditions imposed by the Church itself. The question we have to ask, is as to how far the Establishment performs the duties which are implied in the great privileges it possesses.

Setting aside the doctrinal differences, which have driven so many persons from the Church of England, it is certain that there are numbers of Dissenters whose schism has only a nominal connexion with questions of doctrine. The accusation made by Wycliffe against the lazy monks of the day in which he lived, cannot now be made, with truth, against the English clergy. It is probable that at no previous epoch in our history has the Church been so active as it is at present. The sort of rivalry between the different parties of High Church, Low Church, and Broad Church, is itself a sign of life, and we believe that, in other respects, there is no complaint to be made against the clergy, at a body, on the score of indolence. But this is not enough, and the point to which we wish to draw attention, is the utter inefficiency of the present system to carry out all the objects that should be carried out by a national Church. With the immense resources at its command, there can be no doubt that the Establishment might be much more effective than it is. Is it not, for instance, a crying shame and a gross absurdity, that, in our largely-populated parishes, there is not room for a tithe of those who could go to church if they would? Is it not so bad now as it used to be, but it is still true that, as a general rule, there is only a very limited space allotted to those who cannot afford to pay a rent for their seat. It is scarcely possible to conceive a greater anomaly, or so glaring a contradiction of the very notion of an Established Church. Then, again, there is that other dark feature in this wealthy Establishment—the paltry stipends of the curates who, in many cases, bear the chief burden of the work. It is, of course, an old story; but each year that passes only makes it more completely without excuse that such obvious evils should be still permitted to exist. The other defect to which we will point, is the want of more bishops. Centuries ago, it is possible that the number of bishops in this country was large enough for the work required of them. But now that our population has been multiplied, now that towns contain, within their limited space, as many human beings as formerly were scattered over a county, it is idle to suppose that rather more than two score of bishops can properly exercise episcopal supervision. As things are at present, it is only on rare occasions that a clergyman sees his bishop—at the times fixed for confirmation and so forth. And how can this be otherwise? For a great portion of the year, a bishop is required to be in London; and, even when he is in his diocese, his duties are so vast and so enormous that a man of very tender conscience, if invited to accept a bishopric, would probably decline an honour which is accompanied by such dreadful responsibilities. In the diocese of Exeter, we are told, that the pressure of business now on the bishop's officers is so great that, when clergymen come fresh into the diocese, they are often obliged to wait for several months before they can obtain a license. So anomalous is the present system, that it would almost seem reasonable either to abolish the Episcopate altogether, or else to increase, to a very great extent, the number of bishops. What is the use of maintaining an institution which only partially fulfils the objects for which it was founded? For the purposes of confirmation, ordination, and the consecration of churches, the present staff is too large, but, in England, it is scarcely possible for any one to have a proper conception of what a bishop ought to do, and could do, if he were not so terribly overweighted.

We will not admit the plea of a want of means. The Church of England has enough, and to spare, for all that can be exacted from a national church. We do not now speak of the boundless resources which exist in the splendid charity of individuals, but it may be worth while to remark, by the way, that few of those persons who are so anxious for the abolition of Church-rates are aware on how large a scale the voluntary system prevails already in the Church of England. The wealth to which we allude is the episcopal and capitular wealth which is now so badly distributed, and the numbers of rich benefices, in which, too frequently, the work is light and the pay disproportionately large. In former years, the capitular property of the Church was shamefully squandered away. We believe that the canons of Durham were in the habit, not of course with any suspicion that they were doing wrong, of spending large sums of money as revenue which ought to have been regarded as capital. The princely incomes enjoyed by former Bishops of Durham have probably absorbed an enormous mass of wealth, the interest of which would now represent a large annual revenue. But it is all gone, and the practical question now is, as to the best means for preventing a recurrence of the like offences. There is now a bill before Parliament for placing the management of all these capitular estates in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and there would be no great objection to this if it could be made incumbent on the Commissioners to attend to local claims before taking funds away from one diocese to be applied to the spiritual want of another diocese. The money that would be derived, under proper management, from these estates, can scarcely be computed with accuracy; but it would be amply sufficient for carrying out a plan of Church reform on a very extensive scale. But, in addition to that, we see no reason why the rich benefices of the National Church should not be utilised. The principle has already been adopted, by attaching the performance of professorial or archidiaconal duties to canonries, and we think that it might be applied to rich benefices with very salutary results. At all events, some measures should be taken, at once, to give greater efficiency to the Establishment. The evils to which we have called attention require only to be stated in their naked simplicity, and the present moment is peculiarly opportune for taking the whole matter into serious consideration. The Church-rate party have recently achieved a comparative success in Parliament, but it will not do to count upon are petition of their triumph. It is the duty of the National Church, as it will certainly be for her interest, to show that she "understands the epoch," and that she is willing to adapt her system to the increasing wants and complicated relations of this stirring age.

A SHORT CUT AND SHARP ANSWER.—In the memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton, vol. i., p. 134, occurs an anecdote of an idiot, illustrative of the peculiar acuteness and quaint humour which occasionally mark the sayings of the class. There was a certain "Daft Will Speirs," who was a privileged haunter of Eglinton Castle and grounds. He was discovered by the Earl one day taking a near cut, and crossing a fence in the demesne. The Earl called out, "Come back, Sir, that's not the road." "Do you ken," said Will, "whaur I'm gaun?" "No," replied his Lordship. "Weel, hoo the deil do ye ken whether this be the road or no?"

AN AFFECTED CLERGYMAN.—A clergyman, not thirty miles from Brighton, who was noted for his affected pronunciation, went to a shoemaker and ordered a pair of boots to be made. A few days after he called and inquired if they were ready, and was answered in the negative. "Will they be ready by next Chewsday?" asked the clergyman. "No," said the shoemaker, "but you shall have them by next Chutterday."

A DOG'S REWARD.—The crew of one of the steamers which ply between Havre and Rio Janeiro relate the following incident:—In the last voyage out one of the sailors fell overboard not far from the coast of Brazil; and a large Newfoundland dog named Pollux, belonging to the vessel, immediately jumped into the sea, and seizing him by the cravat, maintained his head above water until a boat could be put off to pick him up. The sailors state they were so delighted with the exploit that they unanimously resolved that on the voyage home the dog should be formally rated as one of their mess and share their meals."

THE WAY TO MANAGE HORSES.—Never attempt to clean or otherwise disturb your horse while eating his meal, unless you want him to bite and kick. But when you clean, take him out of the stall and make a business of it. Tie your horse in the centre of the stall, unless you want your horse to do as most horses do, drive more on one rein than on the other. Horses that are liable to cast themselves in their stalls, should be tied with a neck halter, giving them much more freedom of the head than the nose halter. Gentleness, firmness, and moderation will subdue the most obdurate.—*New England Farmer.*

HORSES IMPOUNDED.

MUSWELLBROOK, 17th July.—Dark bay mare, long tail, JW over like W near shoulder, N over M near side neck, TF over N off shoulder, R over N off side neck; a dark bay horse foal by her side, six months old, unbranded. To be sold on 17th August.

QUIRINDI, 14 h July.—From Warah: Chesnut mare, blind fetlocks white, star in forehead, branded like J with TF conjoined. Bay horse, star and snip, JML conjoined near shoulders P near thigh, RJ off shoulder. Bay mare, PM near shoulder, rat tail. Chesnut horse, bald face, MH off shoulder. To be sold on 18th August.

YARRO, 14th July.—From Bunwarrana: Bay mare like H over "Bear shoulder, star, like H off shoulder. Bay mare, like AJ over AJ near shoulder, star. To be sold on

MOULAMEIN.—3rd July. From Che-Sing: Grey mare, long tail, blind near eye, illegible brand near shoulder, about 15 hands high. Chesnut mare, star, long tail, like O or circle with | in centre near shoulder, about 15 hands high. Chesnut filly, star, HT near shoulder, about 14½ hands high. Bay filly, unbranded. Brown filly foal, unbranded. To be sold on 17th August.

MERRIWA.—13th June. From Brindley Park: Brown mare, star, little white on near hind foot, H off shoulder, H off side neck, like diamond or heart near shoulder. To be sold on 31st July.

BIRALEE.—16th July. From the run of N. Besnard, Esq.: Bay horse, star, K on near shoulder and thigh, like RH near neck, broken in, rising 4 years old, 15 hands high. To be sold on 17th August.

BINDA.—17th July. From Wheeo: Grey horse, MH off ribs and shoulder, 49 near ribs, long switch tail, about 6 or 7 years old. To be sold on 17th August.

WALGALDA.—11th July. From Gragin: Brown mare, star forehead, fore feet white, broken hobbles on, JB over EW (the W a writing capital) near shoulder, WS off shoulder. To be sold on 17th August.

TALBRAGAR.—7th to 12th July. Grey pony, black points, pulled tail, like M near shoulder. Black mare, star in forehead, like S over T near shoulder. Bay mare, star in forehead, illegible brand near shoulder, GG over N off shoulder. Roan filly, black points, pulled tail, GG near shoulder, shod. To be sold on 16th August.

COWPASTURE.—14th July. Grey horse, GB near shoulder, worn on near leg, 6 years old, 16 hands high. To be sold on 17th August.

TEN-MILE CREEK, BILLY BONG.—17th July. From Carabobala: Light bay filly, hind feet white, star and snip, T near rump bone. Chesnut paddy horse foal unbranded. To be sold on 17th August.

GUNNING.—17th July. From Realia Estate: Black mare, JK over illegible brand near shoulder, W over JJ or JI off shoulder, aged 14 hands high. To be sold on 11th August.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. SARAH SMITH are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON; to move from her late residence, next the Gardener's Arms, York-street, at three o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, undertaker, Pitt-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD HOGAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased son JOHN, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, July 25th. The procession to move from his residence, corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets, at four o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES KELLY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased children, JOHN JOSEPH, and MARY ANN. To move from his residence, No. 1, Kensington-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, No. 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. M'LAUCHLAN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter ELLEN. To move from his residence No. 19, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, No. 9, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. HENRY WILLIAM M'KENNY (assistant Town Clerk), are invited to attend his Funeral. To move from his late residence Botany-street, Surry Hills, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Lawrance Town (Elbow,) Clarence River.—THOMAS BAWDEN begs leave to inform his friends residing in the Clarence, Richmond, and New England districts, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Hotel, and trusts, by assiduity and civility, to merit a share of their patronage.

Lawrance Town being the nearest point of debarkation to New England, Richmond River, and the Clarence gold-fields, travellers en route for those places will do well to put up at the Commercial. Visitors to this establishment will find that everything will be done to make them think themselves at home. The subordinates will be found civil and attentive, and that great desideratum of travellers—viz., a good table—may be relied on; in addition to which the wines, spirits, and beers are of the very best quality obtainable in the Sydney market.

The Stabling will be found of the first class, with a plentiful supply of all descriptions of fodder. In fact, T. B. will endeavour, by every means in his power to render the accommodation at this Hotel unequalled in these districts and unsurpassed out of Sydney; and he feels confident that one visit will satisfy the most fastidious on that point.

Persons travelling up the country can be supplied with horses for hire.

The charges will be strictly moderate.

Note—The first wharf at the Elbow.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—
490 Silk Dresses, more or less damaged,
FAHEY, 90, King-street, begs to inform the ladies of Sydney that he continues to offer the above choice goods at 3s. 6d. the full dress, 13 yards.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to his late shipment of Hats and Caps, ex Ann Buckle and Echo, comprising all the latest fashions, and the best quality of black and drab hats, French fur hats, new chums, felt caps, &c., &c. Hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS.—The undersigned have just received a large and varied assortment of well-seasoned floorcloths, of the best quality, and newest patterns. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, King-street, Sydney.

LADIES' Warm Fur BOOTS, on SALE, at J. M. ILLIDGE'S, Clapham House, 278 George-street.

LADIES' Stout Cashmere Adelaide BOOTS, 4s, 6d. and 5s. 6d., at Clapham House, 278, George-street.

LADIES' Cloth Double Sole BOOTS, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per pair. Clapham House, George-street.

GENTS' Wellington BOOTS, 10s. 6d., at ILLIDGE'S, Clapham House, George-street.

GENTS' Elastic Side BOOTS, 10s. 6d., at ILLIDGE'S, Clapham House, George-street.

CITY MARKET GARDEN, Bourke-street South, near Sydney. Established 1833. The undersigned, in returning his sincere thank to his numerous customers and the public in general for the patronage they have bestowed on him, begs to inform them that he has on sale this season, 1860, a collection of flowering and ornamental Plants, Fruit Trees, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, containing many new varieties of recent importation from one of the leading nurseries in England, that upon inspection will be found the most extensive and varied in the colony, and hopes by his promptness and attention in the execution of any orders that may be entrusted to him to ensure a continuance of their favours. It will be his special care to have all plants and seeds sent from his establishment securely packed, correctly and distinctly labelled. JOHN BAPTIST.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.—
Wire nails, *assorted*, ¾ inch to 4½ inch; Ewbank's nails, assorted, 1¼ to 6 inch; a large assortment of builders' ironmongery, best quality; tin, composition, lead, brass, galvanised and black iron tubing, assorted sizes, ratchet braces, spanners, pillar drilling cramps, with braces and drills complete; circular saws, saw spindles with fast and loose pullies on pedestals; mill saws, bolts and nuts, all sizes; assortment of mechanics tools, American oil stores, window glass, cutlery, three-bushel bags, tarpaulins, holloware assorted, best curled horsehair, perforated zinc, large size best hook and eye hinges, register grates, cabinetmakers' brass foundry, cart springs and axles, &c.

The undersigned begs to add that he has also on hand a considerable quantity of hardware, purchased at the late sales by auction, which he is enabled to sell at extremely low rates.

JOHN MACINTOSH, retail Ironmonger, 375, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. FERRIS and SON, general produce agents and agricultural seedsmen. Orders executed for maize or produce of any kind of New South Wales, to any of the adjacent colonies.

On SALE, 5 tons French and colonial lucerne seed, 1s. 6d. per lb., taking 1 cwt.; retail price, 2s. per lb.
3 tons red clover seed, same price
1 ditto white Dutch clover, 2s. per lb.; retail, 2s. 6d.
500 bushels perennial rye grass, 15s. per bushel, taking a cask of 12 bushels; retail price, 1s. per lb.
300 bushels mixed meadow grass, 30s. per bushel; retail price 2s. per lb.
100 bushels for cricket grounds, 40s. per bushel; retail price 2s. 6d. per lb.
Vegetable seeds, in selections, 35 sorts, 21s. each package

Gentlemen intending to lay down fattening paddocks should not miss the ensuing spring; once down the grass remains permanent for years and keeps green winter and summer.

Please address FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

HAY, HAY.—Liverpool Oaten Hay, compressed.
Bran, bran, 500 bags for cowkeepers
Maize, maize, splendid sample
Seed oats and Cape barley seed
Training oats, for racehorses
Sorghum and imphee seed (pure kinds).
FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre.

BURT and CO.'s Carriage Show Rooms, 272, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
NOW ON VIEW.
The largest and most extensive selection of first-class vehicles in the colony, comprising—
Mail, Albert, Victoria, and cab phaetons
Shamrock, Malvern, and Huntingdon dog carts
Whitechapel, Newport Pagnell, and other carts
American buggies, to carry two or four persons, shifting seats, with hoods, and without hoods
Very handsome American barouche
American harness for one or two horses
Best English and Scotch made carriage tandem and gig harness, mounted in German silver
Wool mats, and horse rugs.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned, ex George Marshall, Lloyds, and other late arrivals—
Essence lemon, oil peppermint
Holloway's pills and ointment
Finest turkey opium
Langton's and De Jongh's cod liver oil
West India arrowroot
Gelatine, isinglass
Rimmel's assorted perfumery
Turpentine, raw and boiled linseed oil
Lucca oil, in jars and half-jars
Keating's cough lozenges
Keating's bon bons and insect powder
Quinine, strychnine
Tooth, nail, and hair brushes
Murray's and Dinneford's fluid magnesia
Quicksilver, bluestone
Carbonate soda, pearlash
Townsend's and Butlers' sarsaparilla
Tartaric and citric acids
Sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids
Rowland's macassar oil, kalydor, &c.
FOSS, SON, and CO., wholesale druggists, 217½, Pitt-street North.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE, at their New Stores, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hat and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE, ex King Lear, and other late arrivals, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ale, Bass's No. 3, new brew
Ale and porter, Byass's, pints and quarts
Brandy, case, Otard's, Glozean's, Vine Growers Company and Dupont
Rum, Demerara, 30 and 12 o.p., a fine sample
Whisky malt, finest Campbelltown, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, 11 o.p.
Whisky malt, case, 1 dozen
Old tom, Tanqueray's, and various brands, in wood and bottle
Geneva, key brand, in case and half cases
Sherries, various qualities, in hogsheads and quarters
Port, ditto, in quarters
Sparkling wines, hock, mozelle, and burgundy
Ditto, champagne, Duc de Montebello and Creme de Silley
Steinwein, 1842, Hockheimer and Rudesheimer
Claret (*Dupont*), liqueurs assorted
Corks, sodawater, &c.
Currants, new, in caroteels and barrels
Raisins, muscatel, Elemc, and Sultana
Almonds, Jordan, and soft shell, Barcelona nuts
Figs, candied peel, assorted, French plums
Spanish olives, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Anchovies, half-pints and quarts
Vinegar table, Batty's, and Copeland's, quarts
Black currants, and brandied fruits
Pepper, black and white, pimento, nutmegs, cinnamon
Cloves, carraway seed, Jamaica ginger
Sago, arrowroot, macaroni, and vermicelli
Quinine, Pellitiers, tartaric acid, carbonate soda
Castor oil, half-pints and pints
Oatmeal, Scotch, in 1 and 2 cwt. barrels
Pearl barley and split